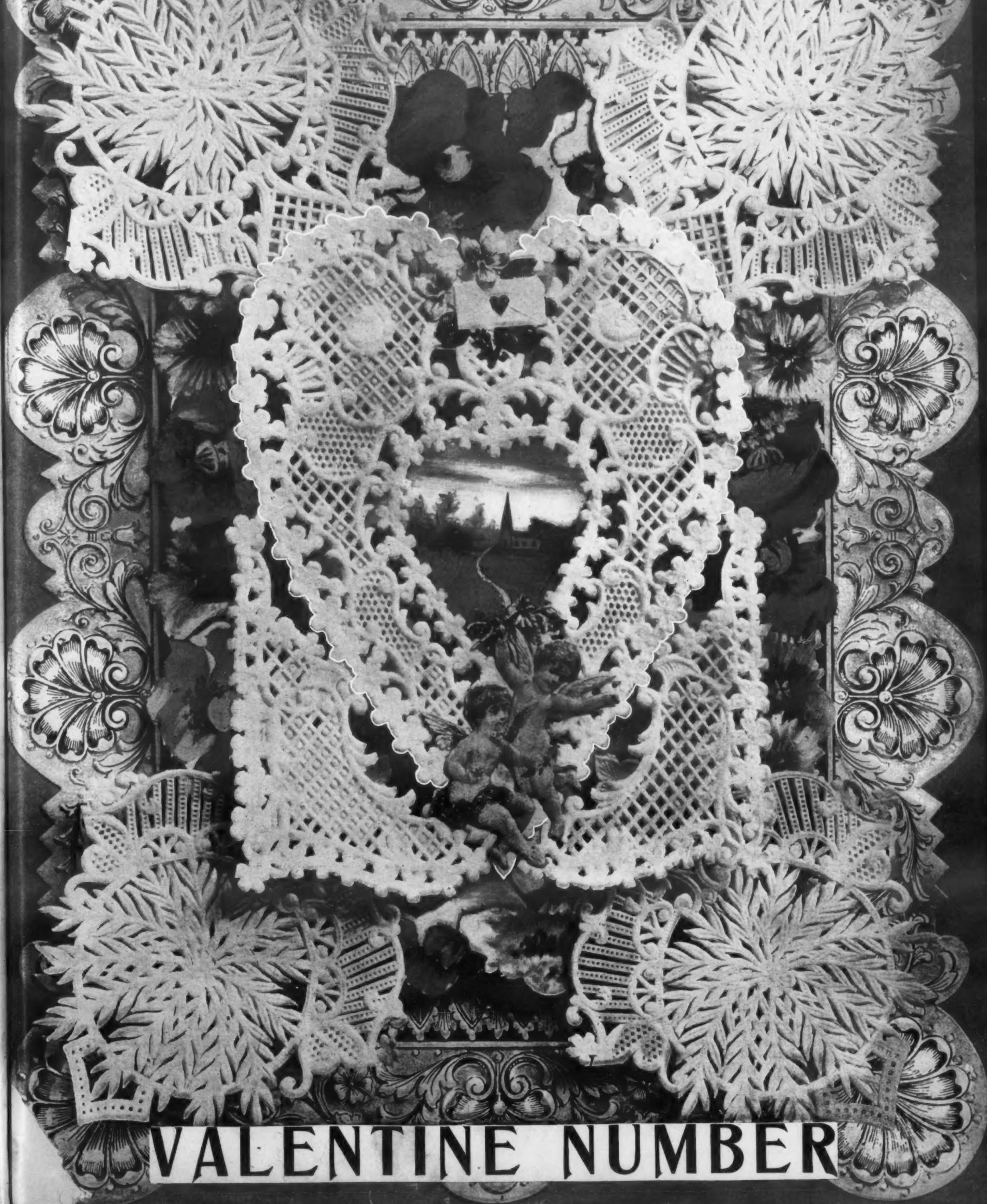


LESLIE'S

WEEKLY



VALENTINE NUMBER

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, February 12, 1903

Lincoln's Social Conquests.

THE Civil War must surely be over when, at a banquet of ex-Confederates in New York City a toast can be drunk in silence and respect to the memory of Jefferson Davis, and when at the same banquet Mr. Henry Watterson, the influential Kentucky editor, can deliver one of the finest eulogies of Lincoln ever heard and receive the hearty applause of all those assembled. This indicates the elimination of the last trace of sectional feeling in this country, and we are glad of it.

When, a few weeks ago, Mississippi, the home of the President of the Confederacy of 1861-65, placed Lincoln's portrait in her State capitol, a striking evidence was furnished of the conquest which the great emancipator's memory is making over the affections of the people of the South. That region's change in sentiment toward Lincoln is due to many causes some of which will be outlined here.

Through its stupendous industrial development and financial expansion the South is learning that it has gained more through the overthrow of slavery than did the rest of the country. When the South remembers the record of the reconstruction era it sees that Lincoln's assassination hit it a harder blow than it did the North. In the intelligent study, made possible by the historic research of the past few years, of the cataclysmic period from South Carolina's secession in the closing days of 1860 to the removal of the last of the Federal troops from the polls in the South by President Hayes in 1877, the old Confederate region has discovered that it had a friend in Lincoln who, if he had lived to complete his second term, would have brought State restoration much earlier than it came in the conflict between Johnson and Congress, and with far fewer assaults on the South's sensibilities.

Then, too, in the growth of the feeling of nationalism below the old line of Mason and Dixon the South has found new reasons for gratitude to the man at the head of the government which saved the nation. There is a Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln Club in Columbus, Ohio, composed entirely of Democrats, and its annual meeting is not on April 13th, Jefferson's birthday, nor on January 8th, the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, but on Lincoln's natal day, February 12th. One of the evidences of the growing universality of the love for Lincoln among Americans is that men of all parties, in attacking any sort of abuses, follies, or vices, and in proposing any kind of reforms, declare they are inspired by Lincoln's sentiments. Democrats, Populists, and Socialists are as ready as Republicans in claiming to be Lincoln's followers, and to be imbued with the temper which Lincoln typified, and which he would champion if he were alive to-day.

All over the country in recent times the tendency is to make the Lincoln birthday celebrations less and less distinctively Republican and more and more non-partisan. In many of the great gatherings on February 12th in the past few years—in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other centres—Democrats have participated with the Republicans in the feasting and in the oratory. This is the proper spirit in which to honor the great emancipator's memory. As long as the republic which he saved lives, Lincoln is destined to hold a place beside the republic's creator, Washington, as the highest representative of all that is genuine, distinctive, and vital in Americanism.

Protection Plainly Put.

THE MASTERFUL mind of William McKinley never framed the argument for a protective tariff in finer form than was done by the Secretary of the Treasury at the recent McKinley birthday banquet of the West Side Republican Club, of New York City. Mr. Shaw said while free trade is theoretically correct, nearly every statesman who has contributed to the advancement of our industrial prosperity has taught protection and that, practically speaking, protection has demonstrated its success. The tariff reformers' cardinal principle is that the American consumer, if he can have cheap food, clothing, tools, and building materials bought in open market, will necessarily be prosperous and happy, and that it is immaterial who produces that which is consumed, provided only it is cheap. The protectionist, Mr. Shaw adds, insists that it is measurably immaterial what price we pay, provided we produce the article ourselves, and that if the product of our own labor commands a high price, then labor will find ready employment at fair wages, and

be prosperous and happy. Under the protective principle, the consumptive capacity of the American people has become the astonishment of the world, and this is the result of the earning ability of the people. Not only did we consume during the last fiscal year the largest amount on record of our domestic products, but we also actually consumed more foreign products than ever before in our history. Mr. Shaw says that this does not imply that the tariff schedules are perfect and should never be revised. While no one presumes to say that existing conditions might not be improved by a revision of tariff schedules, no one dares insure against their being made worse. Recalling that the revision of the tariff in 1883 and in 1890, by the friends of protection, were both followed shortly after by the defeat of the protection party at the polls, Mr. Shaw concludes that he would like to know what particular changes in the present law are proposed before he joins the chorus in favor of another tariff revision.

No Sunday Saloons in New York.

THE RUGGED courage and commendable common sense of Governor Odell have never been more signally displayed than in the attitude he has taken so promptly regarding the proposed opening of New York saloons on Sundays. A number of well-meaning citizens in public and private life have been led, no doubt honestly, to believe that the clamor of a few money-making saloon-keepers for an open Sabbath voices the opinion of the masses. So strong has this impression grown, and so skillfully strengthened has it been by organs of the tap-rooms, that prominent churchmen, especially those whose Americanism has suffered from extended sojourns in foreign capitals where Sunday is a day of pleasure and not of rest, have joined in the clamor against existing excise laws.

Chief among the advocates of an open Sunday, strangely enough, has been District Attorney Jerome, who, more than any other man in the city, outside of the keepers of the poorhouses and the jails, should realize the evils of promiscuous liquor-selling. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, the earnest and eminent president of the Citizens' Union, is also among the number. Mr. Jerome has pledged himself to use his best efforts in behalf of the saloon-keepers' Sunday-opening bill, and Mr. Cutting, seconding this motion, recently called upon Governor Odell to impress his views upon the State executive. Realizing that the executive is as good a politician as he is a Governor, Mr. Cutting intimated that the defeat of Tammany Hall in the municipal election in New York next fall might be materially helped by the passage of a Sunday-opening bill.

How little influence this sort of argument has and should have with Governor Odell may be inferred from the promptness with which he informed Mr. Cutting that he had no sympathy with any movement to liberalize the excise law, and that if it were more honestly enforced no complaints of blackmailing by the police would be heard. Every lover of good order and every one in accord with the best moral sentiment of the community will be delighted to know of the stand that the Governor has taken in this matter, and more delighted to learn that he does not believe in catering to an element which is always clamoring for a "continental Sunday." He says that the American Sunday is well worth preserving, and infinitely better than any Sabbath that might be patterned after that of Paris, Berlin, or Vienna.

It is refreshing in these times, when the tendency to moral laxness is being so justly criticised by the churches, and when it has become the style among certain "reformers" to sneer at the puritanical principles of our forefathers, to find the Governor of the Empire State holding fast to the convictions he has so clearly inherited from his sturdy Dutch ancestry.

Lincoln's Strongest Attribute.

THE STRONGEST attribute of Lincoln was his power of self-control. Sentiment might sway him, but a mob never moved him. When jealousies in the army bred a popular clamor against General Grant, while the latter was winning famous victories in the Southwest, Lincoln listened to no word of scandal and, by his silence, rebuked the defamers of the general, who afterward became the admiration of the world. When, in the fevered tumult of passion, an angry North seemed to voice a general demand for the infliction of the death penalty upon Jefferson Davis, Lincoln listened in silence and waited for reason to resume its sway. He was always looking over the heads of the crowd; he was always listening to the still small voice that echoed in the distance, far away from the roar of vehement denunciation. The majesty of the law constantly appealed to his fine judicial sense.

He was ready to give every one, however weak or wicked, all the benefits that the law, in its broadest phases, could possibly bestow. It is well, in these times, to recall the example of Abraham Lincoln. It is well always to remember that the best vindication of the right is always to be attained by giving a patient hearing to the wrong. The law takes no account of human passion. No lynching was ever justified, for no crime against the law can ever make a statute stronger. It may satisfy a thirst for vengeance, and may seek its justification under circumstances of great atrocity in the knowledge that no punishment can be too severe and none too promptly administered. But the law makes no exceptions. It is for the poor as well as for the rich; it is for the guilty as well as for the innocent, and it holds every man innocent until his guilt is proved. Even when his guilt is known and admitted, the law, the stern embodiment of justice, still stretches out its arms and insists upon full compliance with all its inexorable requirements.

The Plain Truth.

THE NEW YORK *Sun* is to be commended for editorially calling attention to a number of bills introduced in the Legislature at Albany, which, it bluntly says, "look very much like strikes—financial or political." It mentions the names of the Senators and Assemblymen who have introduced these measures, and briefly tells what the bills propose to do. If the leading newspapers of the State would follow the course of the *Sun* in this matter, legislative scandals would speedily be lessened. Bad legislation always shrivels and shrinks in the blaze of publicity.

THE COUNTRY will wait with not a little solicitude to see what South Carolina will do with her State official who has been guilty of the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of one of her worthiest editors. Lieutenant-Governor Tillman says that the public will view the matter differently when it hears his side of the case. It will be interesting to know what that side is, and Tillman cannot give it out too soon for his own credit. So far as the facts are known, Tillman had no shadow of provocation for his brutal and bloody deed. The cause of justice, law, and order has been put on trial in South Carolina more conspicuously in this case than in any other in that State in many years.

THE FINANCIAL department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, known as "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers," has attracted much attention, both in this country and abroad, and has elicited uniformly favorable comments from our readers of every class. It has evidently suggested, because of its high character, the possibilities of speculation to some enterprising individual in Pittsburg, Penn., for we have observed an advertisement in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, signed "Jasper," offering to speculate in Wall Street with the funds of those who did not "know the ropes," of course always for a large share of any profits that might be made, but without offering to share any losses. The evident purpose to mislead the public into the belief that the editor of the financial department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY was offering to sell tips led us to present the facts of the case to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and it is a pleasure to report that its management, in a spirit of journalistic courtesy, at once declined to continue the questionable advertisement. Newspapers are sometimes accused of being too selfish, but this little incident shows the injustice of this accusation, at least so far as the Pittsburg *Dispatch* is concerned, and we beg leave to thank it for its courteous consideration.

A GREAT many young men are interested in the question, What makes a successful editor? In his thoughtful lecture on journalism at Yale University recently, the eminent and eminently successful editor and publisher, Frank A. Munsey, truly said that "practical journalism can be learned in the editorial room, not in the college." He added that education was the first requisite for the successful journalist and next was a faculty of accurate observation. Mr. Munsey has reversed the order of the journalist's primary qualifications. We should make the faculty of accurate observation first, for no journalist has ever succeeded who has not had what Henry Watterson calls "a nose for news." Any man or woman with this one great qualification will succeed in journalism. Education is, therefore, of secondary importance, for, no matter how highly educated one may be, he will not succeed in newspaper work unless he has this rarer gift of appreciation. As Mr. Munsey says, "the great thing in journalism is to have something to say, and to the man who sees things the world is full of interesting things." We also agree with our able colleague, in his plea for quality instead of quantity, for smaller rather than larger newspapers, for shorter rather than long stories. Mr. Munsey, as the publisher of three newspapers in three great cities, New York, Boston, and Washington, has a splendid opportunity to establish his proposed new school in journalism, which still remains, to use his own expression, "the grandest of all the professions."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE in its present application to the situation in South America received a clear, forcible, and eloquent interpretation by ex-Postmaster-General Smith in his recent speech at the annual dinner of the Albany Society of New York, at Delmonico's. "The Monroe Doctrine," he said, "is far more an American necessity to-day than when it was proclaimed, eighty years ago. Then it was the joint movement of England and the United States against the Holy Alliance. Insistence upon it now insures us from being complicated in the expansive and imperialistic designs of the great world Powers over the sea, and is our best guarantee of peace." These words are true, and we shall gain and not lose in the respect of our European neighbors if we resolutely uphold the Doctrine as thus defined. It was Sir Frederick Pollock who recently declared in a review article that the Doctrine cannot be lightly regarded by any European nation, since it is a "living power" which has "been adopted by the government and the people of the United States, with little or no regard to party divisions, for the best part of a century." More recently Baron von Sternberg, the new German ambassador at Washington, has said of the Doctrine as interpreted by President Roosevelt that it is "a measure making for peace." The tendencies of the present day are iconoclastic, and in America particularly there is a disposition ripe to disregard the rules and precedents of our political past. This may often be wise and necessary in the changed conditions which are inevitable with a progressive and enlightened nation, but it would be a fatal error at this time to cut loose from the Doctrine expounded by President Monroe. We need to stand by it now, as Mr. Smith has said, not less but more firmly than ever.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THAT A woman may be successful in the legal profession even in a section where there is so much conservatism in matters of this sort as in the far South has been amply demonstrated in the case of Miss Rosa C. Falls, who for four years past has been a member of a law firm in New Orleans and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. It is, in fact, stated that during these years Miss Falls has never lost a case or a client, a record which few of the sterner sex engaged in the same profession can equal and none surpass. Miss Falls is a daughter of Judge I. W. Falls, for many years a magistrate in one of the city courts of New Orleans, and heredity may therefore have



MISS ROSA C. FALLS,
The most successful woman
lawyer in the South.

something to do with her liking for Blackstone and Kent and her choice of a life calling. She had an extended experience, however, as a newspaper correspondent and reporter before she began the study of law, and the knowledge gained thereby has been extremely valuable to her. Miss Falls received her legal education at Tulane University and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1898. Returning to New Orleans, she was admitted to practice in Louisiana and formed the partnership which has continued since. Miss Falls's clientèle is largely made up of women. Summing up all the points in favor of the woman lawyer, Miss Falls rates first and above all else the recognition of equality with other members of the bar as lawyer and fellow-practitioner before the courts. And, what is only second in woman's demand, the utmost courtesy and consideration from the other sex.

THE CONFERRING of the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor on Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, president of the Federation of the Alliance Française, has won popular approval in France. In referring to the matter the *Paris Figaro* makes these complimentary comments: "No distinction accorded to a foreigner was ever marked by a more national character. Mr. Hyde shows an equal aptitude for directing vast enterprises and practicing elegant sports. In appearance he resembles one of those young patricians of Venice who, passionately and proudly, know how to ennoble the business of finance with the aristocratic beauty of literature and art." To this it might be added that Mr. Hyde is a prophet who is appreciated in his own country as well as abroad.

IT HAS been rumored that several royalties were to do themselves the honor of paying this country a visit in 1904, incidentally to attend the St. Louis exposition, but thus far only one positive announcement of this kind has been made, and that relates to Ibrahim, the Sultan of Johore. He is planning to come at that time and make a tour of the country. He has never been in the United States, although he has visited Europe several times. The Sultan is thirty years of age, and is said to be a well-educated man, of refined manners, and "up" in most of the arts and graces of Western civilization.

THE COMPLAINT of the Southern people that, while President Roosevelt appointed negroes to Federal offices in the South against the wishes of the whites, he did not give such positions to colored men in the North no doubt had something to do with a recent New England appointment when the President had Mr. William H. Lewis, a colored man, chosen as assistant to United States District Attorney Moulton, of Boston. This is not an unimportant office, and in this matter the President has shown that he is no respecter of sections and has not been moved by mere



WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
Colored man appointed Assistant United
States District Attorney in Boston.

partiality. Mr. Lewis's selection is a suitable recognition of the voters of his race in the Bay State. He is said to be fully competent for the place bestowed on him, being a graduate of Amherst College and of the Harvard Law School. It may not be a qualification for his particular office, but it is an interesting fact that he was once a celebrated centre rush of the Harvard football team. He is very light in color, and as there is perhaps less prejudice against the negro in Boston than almost anywhere else, he has every opportunity to prove his ability and efficiency and should make a success of it in his new post. Every fair-minded person will hope that the new appointee's public service will bring credit to his race.

PUBLIC OPINION generally has condemned the action of the commanders of the German and English war-vessels who bombarded Puerto Cabello at the outset of the recent troubles in Venezuela, as hasty and unwarranted, but very likely the affair may appear in a different light when the history of it is fully disclosed. At all events the officer in charge of the *Charybdis*, the British vessel, Commander Montgomerie, bears the reputation of being one of the coolest and bravest men in the British navy. He has seen much service in many lands and has been "mentioned" and medaled for several brave deeds. While a captain he served with the naval brigade which landed for service in the Soudan, and was with the Nile expedition to rescue General Gordon. He commanded an armed picket-boat on the Nile, and had charge of all armed steamers, besides superintending the river transport. It is hardly likely that the commander would be guilty of an act of wanton aggression, and he is entitled to a suspension of judgment.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that President Roosevelt will appoint Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, to the United States Supreme Court as the successor of Associate Justice George Shiras, who is to retire next month, revives memories of Judge Day's unusual public career. The suddenness of his success illustrates the great possibilities of the obscure citizen under the American flag. The judge was scarcely known outside of his own commonwealth when in 1897 President McKinley, his old and warm friend, appointed him Assistant Secretary of State. Owing to the failing health of Secretary John Sherman, Mr. Day soon was practically in charge of the department and a year later he became Secretary of State on the retirement of Mr. Sherman. After serving for a time in that office with much credit, Mr. Day was designated as president of the Paris peace commission, which decided on the terms of peace following the war between this country and Spain. On his return from that mission, covered with honor, Mr. Day was appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court by President McKinley, a position which he still holds and efficiently fills. It is stated that President Roosevelt, in promoting Judge Day, will be carrying out a promise made to the latter by the late President. But on his own proved merits the judge is entitled to such an elevation.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY,
Who may be appointed to the
United States Supreme Court.

THERE IS at least one man in Brooklyn, formerly known as the City of Churches, who has proved by his own practices that he "had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." That man is former Senator Stephen M. Griswold, who has recently celebrated his fiftieth year as an usher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, made famous by Henry Ward Beecher's eloquence. A doorkeeper and an usher are not exactly one and the same thing, it is true, but they are near enough so to justify our quotation and its application to Mr. Griswold. An usher who understands his business, as Mr. Griswold undoubtedly does, not only looks after the doors of the church but many other things that are more important. The office does not figure very largely in ecclesiastical history, past or present, nor do we remember that it has ever been a cause for bitter sectarian controversy such as that which has raged for centuries over such offices as those of bishops, elders, and deacons, but it is eminently true nevertheless that the failure or the success of many individual churches in modern times at least has been attributable in no small degree to the manners and methods of ushers. Some ushers drive people away from the church; others help to attract and keep them in. Mr. Griswold is one of the latter kind, and no one who had occasion to attend Plymouth Church during the past half-century and has been assigned to a seat in the west gallery of that famous and historic edifice, will forget the prompt and courteous attention of the gentleman who made the assignment. That Mr. Griswold magnifies his office, as every man should an office that he is fitted to hold, is shown by the fact that on the occasion of the golden anniversary of his service as an usher he invited his friends to the number of one hundred and fifty to help him celebrate the happy event in a dinner at the Montauk Club. Before the dinner a reception was held at which congratulatory speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth, by Dr. Harmon, associate pastor, and other prominent men identified with the church. We do not know that Mr. Griswold contemplates writing a book on "The Art of Ushering," but if he ever does it will be a good one.



SENATOR S. M. GRISWOLD,
Who has served fifty years as an
usher in Plymouth Church,
Brooklyn.

THE LACK of male heirs among leading English military men is remarkable. Lord Wolseley has but one child, an unmarried daughter. Lord Roberts has now no son. Lord Kitchener is a bachelor; and Sir Redvers Buller, who once was regarded as quite in the running for hereditary distinction, has an only child—a daughter.

SIGNIFICANT TESTIMONY of its kind to the widened and widening range of American thought and activity in these opening days of the twentieth century is furnished in the creation of the new department of learning in Columbia University, of which Dr. Frederick Hirth has been made the head. The department is that of Chinese language and literature, and Dr. Hirth's academic title is that of Dean Lung professor of Chinese. His special fitness for this service comes from the fact that he has lived for over twenty-two years in China, a part of the time as an official of the customs service under Sir Robert Hart, and has made a special study of the Chinese language, literature, and customs, being recognized throughout the learned world to-day as a foremost authority on all these subjects. During his long career in China, Dr. Hirth contracted a passion for collecting Chinese books and literary curiosities of every kind. Among the latter he discovered in 1886 a polyglot manuscript in twenty-two volumes. He has also written numerous books and pamphlets based on his researches and philological studies, one of these books being a study of Chinese mediæval industry and trade in which the author treats of the invention of porcelain in China and reveals the origin of the oldest varieties now found in the hands of curio hunters. The trade routes by which the famous celadon porcelain was carried from China to various countries of the West by Arab traders during the Middle Ages are traced in the contemporaneous works of Chinese authors. In connection with his literary studies Dr. Hirth made a collection of ancient specimens, chiefly celadons, which attracted the attention of the late Duke Alfred of Coburg-Gotha, himself a great collector and connoisseur of ancient china; it has been incorporated with the duke's own china at the Ducal Museum in Gotha, Dr. Hirth's native city. The courses offered by the Chinese department at Columbia fall into three main groups: those dealing with the written language; those dealing with the spoken language; and those intended to give a general knowledge of China and its history, and open also to students who may not wish to make a study of the language. One course is intended for those who may wish to go to China in order to join the diplomatic, consular, or customs service. The department was opened last October.



FREDERICK HIRTH, PH D.,
The head of the new Chinese department in Columbia University.

THE CAUSE of universal peace has no abler living advocate than the Baroness von Sutter, whose husband died recently at their home in Vienna. Her "Lay Down Your Arms" the Czar is known to have read immediately before issuing his peace rescript. Within two years of its publication "Lay Down Your Arms" had been the inspiration of twenty-four peace associations in Germany and Austria, the chief of them being the Austrian League of Peace, of which the baroness is still the president.

MULAI ABDUL AZIZ, the youthful Sultan of Morocco, now has reason profoundly to realize the fact that a ruler may go too far and too fast to suit his subjects. The rebellion which has broken out in his domains gains its strength from the wide dissatisfaction of the people with their sovereign's progressive spirit and acts. He listened to European advisers and sought to lead his nation into the paths of advanced civilization. But, although he is a man of ability and strong personality, his course spurred the ultra conservatives to revolt. A pretender to the throne, Bou Hamara, a religious fanatic, heads the rebels and has made the Sultan's position precarious. The latter's army was routed with great loss in a fierce battle and he shut himself up in the city of Fez for safety. After that the Sultan strengthened his cause by a public reconciliation with his brother, who was said to be with the rebels, and by appointing him Governor of Fez. Later advices reported another defeat for the Sultan's troops, followed recently by a victory for the latter. The situation is such that possibly leading nations may yet be involved in it. France, Spain, and England are interested in Morocco, and there have been rumors that one or all of these may in certain contingencies intervene in the trouble.



MULAI ABDUL AZIZ,
Sultan of Morocco, whose progressive-
ness provoked a rebellion.



MISS HELEN PITKIN.



MISS FLO FIELD.



MRS. ELIZABETH FRYE PAGE.



MRS. CAROLINE S. MAHONEY.



MRS. LOUISE THREETTE HODGES.

Southern Women Who Have Made Their Mark in Journalism

By Anna Cosulich

HEROINES UNSUNG are the brave young women of the South who have won the battle of prejudice which Southern men hold—or, rather, held—against the journalist in skirts. It is not long since the battle was fought and won—perhaps ten or fifteen years ago. Now, the editorial sanctum is as accessible to the woman as to the man who would be reporter thereof. But for the bravery of those pioneers and the marked advance of the South, women journalists would there be considered as odd and superfluous as they are now considered useful and practical.

The South has not only accepted the feminine newspaper worker—it has also set approval upon her work. The South is proud of her, either as the struggler in an out-of-the-way town where a cheap weekly hardly pays, or as the valued special reporter of New York's giant daily. She has many such representatives above the Mason and Dixon line. In either position the woman journalist works conscientiously and well. The well-bred Southern woman respects herself too much to submit unworthy work, irrespective of the editor to whom it is submitted. It is not surprising, therefore, that the budding journalist transplanted from the fertile South makes her mark in new, Northern soil.

The accompanying photographs are of gifted young women who are doing excellent work in their nooks of the lovely South. Delicately nurtured, cultured, and artistic, they are thoroughly representative newspaper women of their particular sections. Miss Helen Pitkin is the woman's editor of the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans. She is well-known throughout the South for her remarkably clever work in the journalistic field. The champion of the woman who works, Miss Pitkin spares no pains to better the lot of shop-girl, factory-girl, and the rest of the toiling sisterhood. By her trenchant pen she has wrought nobly in the defense of her sex, and New Orleans women naturally look to her for aid in the hour of trouble. Aside from her most creditable newspaper work, Miss Pitkin has had flattering successes. Her stories and poems in metropolitan magazines have met with favorable recognition. In a few months an interesting novel by her is to appear. No doubt success is to crown this last endeavor as well. Later Miss Pitkin has promised a volume of poems. Miss Pitkin is tall and beautiful, a belle in social circles whenever she can be tempted to put aside her beloved work for society's siren allure. Of an ideal intellectuality, rare individual magnetism, Miss Pitkin is a type of womanhood of which the South has good cause to be proud.

Miss Flo Field is another New Orleans girl who is making a name for herself in Southern journalism and literature. She is the talented daughter of a talented mother, Mrs. M. R. Field, better known by her pen name—Catherine Cole—whose death, a few years ago, was lamented by the entire South. Miss Field is a valued assistant of the *Times-Democrat* staff, possessing the innumerable requisites which go to make up an apt newspaper man or woman. She is tactful, tireless, clever, and above all, she has the saving sense of humor. In addition to her daily work for her paper, Miss Field contributes weekly a spicy column, "Roundabout Gossip." It is one of the most widely read features of the *Times-Democrat*, appealing to all classes by its wit and quaint philosophy. Miss Field is a *rara avis* among literary women—a humorous writer, and a most successful one at that. Her humor is of the spontaneous, unconscious sort, quite naïf and telling. Miss Field is petite, blond, and pretty. Her manner is fascinating and graceful, to which her popularity is due to a great extent. Needless to say that this clever young girl has a host of friends and admirers who prophesy for her unbounded success in her chosen field.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page, of the Madonna-sweet face and tender eyes, is a notable figure in the ranks of young Southern writers who are swiftly arriving. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Press Club of Tennessee. This bright woman has had a unique career since her maiden attempt in journalism. Her copy-hook experiences have been of priceless value to her, and past difficulties she gratefully remembers as splendid teachers in the school of literature. She has filled the editor's chair of several excellent journals; among them may be named the *Southern Florist*, *American Homes*, *Dixie Miller*, and the *Fraternity Review*. She is doing clever articles for the leading Tennessee and other Southern newspapers. Her work is always in demand, having an enviable reputation for accuracy and freshness. Crisp and original fiction flows smoothly from Mrs. Page's brilliant pen, easily finding lodgment in the most desired of all places—between the covers of America's leading magazines. Mrs. Page is a Nashville woman and an important factor in Nashville's feminine clubdom.

A lover of books, dogs, writing, and humanity at large—who can help loving such an one? Mrs. Carrie Smith Mahoney confesses to the loves just mentioned. After that, it is quite superfluous to say that she is a favorite with the *literati* and other likeable residents of her home town, Atlanta. This charming young matron contributes admirable essays and articles to the *Atlanta News* and *Atlanta Constitution*. She has written stories for American and European magazines, achieving immediate success. She is now at work on a novel, perhaps the most serious of all her efforts. Her literary touch is dainty and artistic, yet well-defined. Her good-natured satire lends a

piquant flavor to all her writings. She considers the study of the frailties of human nature very instructive as well as very absorbing. Mrs. Mahoney is an enthusiastic Hubbardist. She possesses a collection of Roycroft volumes which are her special pride. She is a personal friend of Fra Elbert, and one of his loyal disciples. As editor of the *Sunny South* and *The Bohemian* she has displayed rare discrimination, the most desired of all editorial qualities. She resigned from the *Sunny South* a few months ago in order to do justice to more remunerative and important work, after having stamped her energy and talent upon its pages. Mrs. Mahoney is an honored member of the Bibliophile Society of Boston and of the Society of American Authors of New York.

Among Atlanta's clever feminine journalists Mrs. Louise Threette Hodges ranks high by virtue of her experience and adaptability. She has done much special work for the Atlanta and other Georgia papers, as well as for the magazines of the North and East. She has sent out poems, sketches, and articles which have met with enviable success. Keen-sighted, broad-minded, and gifted, Mrs. Hodges deserves the praise and encouragement of the most impartial. Mrs. Hodges is editor of a very popular collection of stories, sketches by Southern writers. It was published during the exposition in Atlanta, under the dainty title, "Thought Blossoms from the South." It enjoyed a large sale and is a most precious souvenir of Atlanta's big fair. Mrs. Hodges is now editing another collection similar to her first success. She promises a volume even more interesting than the first, no doubt placing fond hopes on the efforts of the South's younger writers, who will be generously represented in the coming book. This sensible and attractive Georgia woman is heart and soul for the South and its literature.

A New Statue of Lincoln.

WHILE IT is certain that the memory of no illustrious American is so dear to the hearts of the American people as that of Abraham Lincoln, this affection and reverence have thus far found but little visible and outward expression in the erection of memorials to the great emancipator. His principal monument is that at Springfield, Ill. The most artistic work of this kind to his honor is considered to be the statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, by St. Gaudens. Lincoln statues also, of a greater or less degree of excellence, are to be seen in a small park at Washington, east of the Capitol, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and in Union Square, New York. A year ago a resolution was passed by Congress appropriating \$25,000 for another and finer memorial to Lincoln, to be erected at the national capital.

Buffalo has recently come into possession of a new and finely executed life-size bronze statue of Lincoln, the work of the sculptor Charles H. Niehaus, and a gift from the Lincoln Birthday Association to the Buffalo Historical Society. It is modeled from authentic portraits and drawings, and shows Lincoln seated in a chair in a characteristic attitude. It is to stand in the new marble building of the historical Society, the structure known as the New York State Building during the Pan-American Exposition.

It is proper to recall the fact here that one of the most eloquent passages in the speech of Mr. Henry Watterson at the recent Confederate dinner in New York was that in which the orator dwelt upon the character and services of Lincoln. This leads also to the suggestion that one of the wide-awake and progressive cities of the South might well honor itself by the erection, in the near future, of a fitting memorial to the man to whom the South, no less than the North, owes so great a debt of affection and gratitude.



STRIKING LIFE-SIZE STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SCULPTOR CHARLES NIEHAUS'S FINE WORK, NOW OWNED BY THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



A COMPLETE TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR CHINAMEN ALONE.

SUPERB CENTRAL OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN, WITH CHINESE GIRLS AT THE SWITCH-BOARD.

Chinese Telephone Girls in 'Frisco.

ONE OF the unique features of the far-famed Chinatown of San Francisco is the Chinese "hello girl." The Oriental folk, quick to adopt the ways of the American, have long recognized the convenience of the telephone. For several years most of the rich Chinamen have used telephones, but pigeon English talked over the wire to central had its disadvantages. "You catchee him, led-fi seblen—you sabe—fi seblen-led, led fi—oh, you heap sassy now—you sabe him—fi, etc.," with four others on the ten party line trying to get a number, not only created trouble with central, but also encouraged profanity along the line. However, to business-like "John" time is just as valuable as it is to the American financier, so he decided to waste no more time with the "Melican" central. An appeal was made to the telephone company. The result was the establishing of a branch office situated in the heart of Chinatown and the employing of Chinese operators.

That was two years ago. Since that time over five hundred 'phones have been placed in the Oriental quarter, nearly every business house of importance being a subscriber. The office is fitted up in luxurious style, with polished floors, ebony furniture, and elaborate carvings so dear to the Chinaman. At the switch-board five girls and as many boys, all native sons and daughters, are employed. The girls, with their elaborate coiffures, their jewels, and pretty flowing gowns of gay colors, present a charming picture. Voices of clear falsetto ring over the 'phone with metallic precision. There is no fussing, no flirting, each little maid being as demure as a nun. There is no trouble about wrong switches, for one of the characteristics of the Chinese is that, when a duty is once mastered, it is always performed with mechanical accuracy. The officers of the company say that a mistake in the books of a Chinese book-keeper is a very rare occurrence, and that a complaint of central is absolutely unknown. On the side of the room opposite the switch-board a Joss is installed, and from the incense-burners tiny columns of perfumed smoke curl up, pervading and purifying every corner wherein an evil spirit might lurk in contemplation of mischief.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

Chinese Labor—Where Needed.

WHATEVER MAY be thought of the Chinese exclusion law in its general application on strictly American soil, there can be no question in the mind of any unprejudiced and intelligent person conversant with the situation that the law should be modified in certain important particulars so far as it applies to our own insular possessions, and particularly to Hawaii and the Philippines. Here the conditions of labor and industry are so different from the conditions prevailing in the United States that to insist upon the enforcement of this exclusion law in these parts precisely as it is enforced here is to throw obstacles in the way of certain industries that must and will prove fatal to them. In Hawaii, for example, it has been found practically impossible to work the sugar plantations, the chief industry of the islands, to any profit without Chinese labor; and the shutting out of this class of workers under the operation of the exclusion law has nearly ruined the sugar industry already and brought about a period of depression in Hawaii more

serious than the island has ever yet known. For this reason we hope that the amendment offered to the immigration bill in the Senate by Mr. Burton, of Kansas, will prevail. This amendment provides that whenever it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of agricultural laborers is insufficient for the proper agricultural development of Hawaii, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize and allow the admission to the Territory of a number of Chinese laborers, sufficient, in his judgment, to supply the demands. This amendment will give Hawaii the immediate relief it needs, and can do no harm to any interest in the United States.

Needed Postal Improvements.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL MADDEN has some excellent recommendations to make as to improvements in the postal service in his recent annual report, and some of them, at least, ought to be acted upon favorably at the earliest possible moment. Such are his proposals for a consolidation of third- and fourth-class mail matter under a uniform rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps affixed. The distinction between these two classes has never been clear to many people, and the differing rates have led to much confusion and annoyance. The desirability of the proposed new rate of four cents a pound "for all publications now admitted to the second-class mail matter, except daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers" is not so clear to us. It is aimed, of course, at the alleged abuses of second-class mail privileges on which the postal reformers at Washington have been placing so much stress for several years. We have been unable to share their solicitude in this direction; especially when the postal departments of other countries have sustained a parcels post for many years, to the great convenience of their people. Is there any good reason why we should be less progressive in providing postal facilities and conveniences than other nations?

Mayor Low's Difficult Task.

IN A RECENT after-dinner speech before the New York Hotel Men's Association, that veteran humorist, Mr. Simeon Ford, has this to say about the reform element in New York's city administration: "When they get in, unless they close every gambling-house and joint, the virtuous throw fits, and if they do shut them up the worldly folks snort with rage and vow to bounce them at the next election. The consequence is that they have to make a bluff at purification, and yet secretly wink at violation. And then we expect the police force to be virtuous. The reform mayor must be a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and that's a hard job." Now these sayings were intended to be taken, of course, as a joke, but in the language of the immortal Artemus Ward, there is not a little "truth lingering around the aiges of it." Mayor Low is neither a Jekyll nor a Hyde, but a harder job has rarely been set before a public official than that in which he is now engaged, a job to which many needless difficulties and embarrassments are added by those who should be friends and helpers.

England Favors the Metric System.

WHILE THE action of Congress at its last session favoring the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in this country has been severely criticised in some influential quarters, it is important to note the success which the promoters of this system are meeting throughout the British empire. At the recent conference of colonial premiers in London a resolution was adopted in favor of the extension of the metric system throughout the colonies. All the chambers of commerce in England, nearly all the school boards, the trades unions, and a great number of societies of various kinds have for a long time been active supporters of the movement to bring the system into general use. The attitude of Mr. Balfour, the present Prime Minister of England, may be gathered from some remarks he made to a deputation which waited upon him in regard to this question in 1895. He said: "If I may express my own opinion upon the merits of the case, there can be no doubt whatever that the judgment of the whole civilized world, not excluding the countries which still adhere to the antiquated systems under which we suffer, has long decided that the metric system is the only rational system." In this view, we believe, all who have looked into the merits of the system here and elsewhere will heartily concur.

Teachers Should Suit the Pupils.

AT FIRST flush the reason assigned by the children of a Chicago school for going out on a strike, that their teachers' "legs were too long," might seem trivial and altogether unworthy of reference to the arbitration commission, but when examined closely under the microscope of a truly philosophic and sympathetic mind the cause assigned will compare very favorably with the grievances of some grown-up strikers. Every one ought to know that school children are endowed by nature with certain inalienable rights, among which are liberty to play hookey and the pursuit of sticking pins in the boy in the next seat, comparing notes on baseball, and other necessary things like these, that teachers with legs longer than they ought to be are much more likely to oversee and interfere with than pedagogues who are cut just the proper length. We knew a school once that refused to work because a teacher with cross-eyes was hired to boss the job, and they never could tell which way to dodge when he aimed things at them. And who could blame them? The obvious and only proper thing for the Chicago Board of Education to do is to set up a Procrustean bed about five feet eight inches long, and when applicants for teachers' places don't fit the measure, so much the worse for them.

In Substitute Feeding

for infants, physicians agree that cow's milk is the basis for all beginnings. What is required, then, is the best possible milk product. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is ideal, pure, sterile, and guarded against contamination.

A WELL-APPOINTED home is scarcely complete without telephone service. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.

The Next Great European War

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin*



BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

IT IS very sad for peaceful Europeans to have to consider the possibility of a great war breaking out in their old world. Yet it is but time that they should realize the danger that lies ahead of them. Few, up

to 1901, had noticed it. People get pretty quickly accustomed to what suits them and makes them feel comfortable. As soon as it became probable—about 1879—that Germany had made up her mind, either willingly or under British and Russian pressure, to let France recover quietly from the severe shock of 1870, and had given up her scheme for another attack on her western neighbor, Europeans ceased to see any reason why the present state of things should not last. Very likely colonial quarrels would drop in every now and then, as an unavoidable result of a policy tending toward the extension of trade in distant lands.

That such quarrels should lead to a great war between European Powers seemed highly improbable. Facts, at first, confirmed these views. The English had to fight the Mahdi in South Egypt, and the French achieved a series of successful military operations in Tunis, Tonquin, Dahomey, and Madagascar. In the meantime Russia was progressing in Asia, and Germany taking root in the Holy Land and South Africa, whilst Italy was making costly experiments on the Red Sea coast. Although some sort of friction resulted often from such undertakings, no serious contest issued. The Japanese and Greek wars passed over, almost without troubling Europe's rest, and so did the Spanish-American war. After all, the Cuban problem might have long before led to an armed conflict between Spain and the United States, and it did not follow that the Old and the New World should look permanently upon one another in an unfriendly way.

The Fashoda affair darkened the sky altogether. The idea of an Anglo-French war began to creep into the minds of men most unpleasantly. As there is no more possibility of an English invasion of France than of a French invasion of England, everybody knew it could be but a naval war, and upon continental people such a certainty proves ever highly quieting. Yet confidence in the maintenance of European peace began to be shaken at the very moment when The Hague conference was endeavoring to make it stronger. Since two great neighbors had been drawn to the very edge of war, one failed to see why two others would not, the next day, follow just the same path and reach the same point.

It soon became obvious that central Europe was in a

dangerous state of unfinishedness. A work of national unity, like Bismarck's German work, can hardly be considered completed so long as pure representatives of the race remain outside of the nation. And even if they show no hurry to join the rest of the flock and rejoice in their present lot, a day must come when the race-feeling will prove stronger than the strongest of dynastic ties and command tradition as well as interest. Nine millions of Germans are ruled by the Emperor of Austria, out of which no more than a few hundreds were willing, thirty years ago, to pass under the rule of the German Emperor, whilst it is generally admitted that one-third to-day are anxious for such a change; another third seem irresolute, and the rest would object.

All who know Austria agree that Francis Joseph's death will greatly reduce the number of the latter. His successor is by no means popular enough to rely upon the prestige of his name alone, and will therefore be bound to seek popularity either amongst his German or his Slav subjects. The Germans and the Slavs of Austria hate one another more and more daily. The Germans, being fewer can predominate only under a despotic régime, and such a régime would lead rapidly to a civil war. On the other hand, if the Slavs are privileged, loyalty will entirely disappear amongst the Germans, who will look forward with more eagerness than before toward joining the German flock.

No peaceful settlement of the Austrian problem is therefore to be contemplated unless the Emperor of Austria should give up freely his claims to the German lands that belong to his empire; and surely this sounds highly improbable. But should even such an unheard-of solution prove possible, the great European Powers would not allow it. The annexation of the German-speaking parts of Austria to Germany would not only make it much larger than it is to-day, but would advance its southern border so far that the annexation of Trieste would follow immediately. Now Trieste, on the Adriatic Sea, is the door that gives a way to the East, where commercial competitions are so active already.

Its possession would strengthen and enrich Germany more than many victories. Russia, France, and Italy are sure to oppose the annexation of Trieste and therefore the formation of greater Germany; and thus their first step must be the preservation of the present Austrian equilibrium. The question then remains how to preserve such an uncertain and shaking equilibrium, and whether it is possible to force nine millions of unwilling Germans under the yoke of fifteen thousand Slavs when, near at hand, stands a great German state of over forty millions of people, with a powerful army and plenty of wealth.

It must be war. Would it be war then with Germany on one side and the other great continental Powers on the other? The Balkan states are divided. Suppose Turkey, Roumania, and Greece should decide in favor of Germany, Serbia and Bulgaria follow the Russian flag, Spain

and Sweden being lookers-on, England would become the fate-maker of Europe. In such case, interest is sure to have its way. If one carefully inquires where lies British interest, no hesitation is allowed. The much-spoken-of commercial rivalry between England and Germany is of little moment, compared with the result of a Franco-Russian victory.

It must be admitted that British trade would suffer from such a victory more than from any other change in the present European equilibrium, and therefore no British cabinet would allow this great struggle to pass away without interfering. Interference, it may be fair to add, would be easy and dangerless for England because her navy and her Indian troops would be able to injure the French colonies and to weaken Russian influence in Asia without running the risk of continental fighting, and finally, of all the belligerents, the English would turn out as having made the larger profit with the less expense.

Whilst public opinion catches yet but a glimpse of this bloody future, the European governments are already on the watch, and preliminary preparations have begun. France and Italy, whose friendship had vanished in 1870, shook hands again at Toulon; the crown prince of Austria, who acts as the most determined of Slavophiles, is visiting the Emperor of Russia and has inaugurated a new era of good feeling between Petersburg and Vienna. The Kings of Greece and Roumania have made arrangements of an unknown character, and above all, the Emperor William II., notwithstanding the pro-Boer tendencies of his people, has stuck to his British policy with the most extraordinary obstinacy. That he does so through mere anglophilia, nobody will admit; the truth is that the Triple Alliance system has no longer any strength, that Austria and Italy are being led by their own interests toward the Franco-Russian union, and thus, Germany, remaining alone and bound to face the terrible problem of central Europe and undertake to create greater Germany, relies upon British help.

The people of the United States should thank God that they are free to remain quietly outside of the threatening struggle.

*Baron Pierre de Coubertin stands in the foremost rank to-day among the young, brilliant, and progressive men of France. He has distinguished himself as a man of letters, a publicist, and as a student and promoter of international peace and amity. He is a loyal Frenchman with a cosmopolitan range of interests and sympathies. He has traveled extensively in the United States and is exceptionally familiar with the history, politics, and social life of America. In a character sketch of M. de Coubertin in the *Review of Reviews* in 1898, Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor of that magazine, spoke of him as "the De Toqueville of our day." He was appointed by the French government one of the organizing committee of the world's fair at Chicago, and had charge of the educational and athletic exhibits at the later Paris Exposition. The baron has been specially interested in athletic sports, and under his direction was organized the well-known "Union des Sociétés des Sports Athletiques," a confederation of about two hundred French athletic clubs and societies. The baron has been for some years a frequent contributor to American and English periodicals and reviews, chiefly on international topics. He is only thirty-nine years of age, a scion of one of the oldest and noblest families of France.

Ye Man with ye Sore Toe.



ONCE UPONNE a time there lived a man with a sore toe.

Now itte was his smalle toe; also the sore was quite dinky; yette did ye man spend alle hys time talking about itte.

And ye man was blessed with family, wealth and good neighbors; likewise hys general health was goode; yette amid alle these goode thynges he was able to see naught butte ye sore toe.

"Hast heard of the terrible explosion and of ye hundreds who were roasted alive?" said hys neighbors.

"Yea, truly," responded ye man; "butte thou shouldst see my sore toe!"

And when ye neighbors were gathered together for a cheerful conversation ye man would unwrap hys sore toe and talk about it till bed-time.

So itte came to pass that ye people, when they saw thys man, always began one and alle to think about ye sore toe.

For they knew they were elected to hear about it.

No matter what manner of blessing Providence handed forth to hymme, thys man's gratitude was always tintured with a suggestion of Sore Toe.

When ye landscape was a Titian dream and ye sweetest of June flowers smiled and nodded along hys pathway, ye buoyant joyousness that spread itself abroad through ye air was pervaded by a melancholy flavor of Sore Toe.

Ye man was a pessimist, and he found hys greatest joy in feeling badly.

Ye which wise men do call a paradox.

And whenne ye man died ye people were very sorry (for he was a goode man, though a pessimist).

Yette did they sigh with relief and were glad, for that they hadde at last buried ye sore toe.

Which is indeed another paradox—for they were both sorry and glad.

And they placed uponne hys tombstone thys sayinge:

"Here Lieth

Ye Man and hys Sore Toe.

Inne Death they were Notte Divided.

Ye Which Maketh Us

Moste Gladde!"

And, though he was an upright man, ye world was better off whenne he passed out.

(Ye Lesson.)

First Wise Bunch: Don't spend all your time telling your neighbor your troubles. He may have a few to impart himself.

Second Whisper: Pain is ye vinegar wherewith Providence seasoneth our lives; but beware that thou develop notte too keen a taste for vinegar.

Another Chug: Thy troubles may interest thee, but they are a dead frost in thy neighbor's eares.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Great Increase of Fatal Accidents.

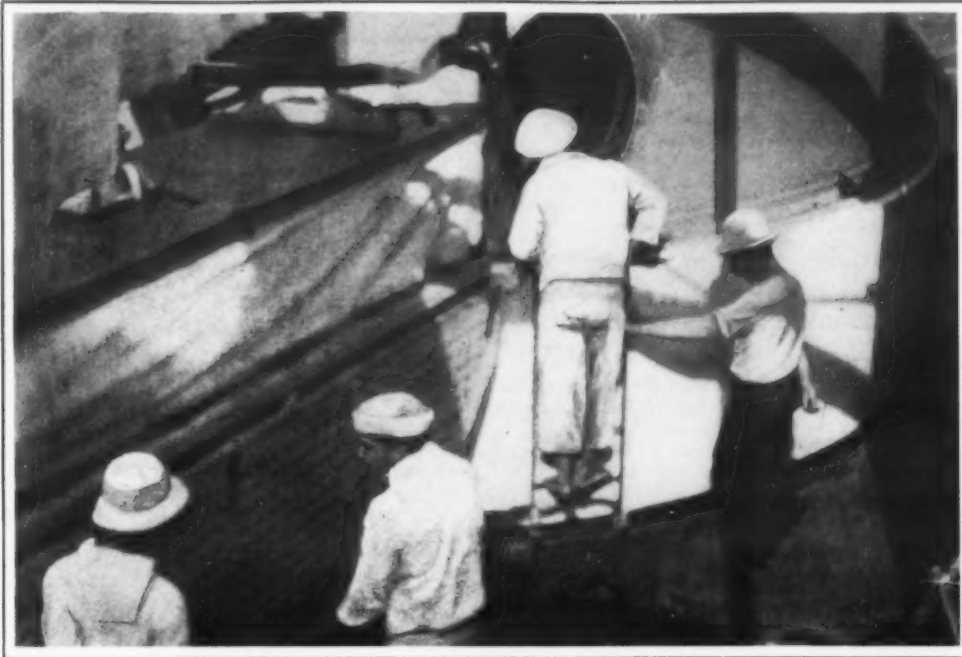
THE OLD law of compensation as interpreted by Carlyle, Emerson, and other philosophers of both ancient and modern times, seems to find its verification in recent reports of the census bureau showing that the proportion of deaths from accidents in the United States is increasing. That is to say, all our new and wonderful devices and agencies ensuring higher speed in traveling, more ease and convenience in the operation of almost every branch of productive industry, more comforts and luxuries in homes and households, all these have an offset in some degree in the increased risks we run at every turn and the real perils we encounter while we indulge ourselves in these new and improved ways of life. According to this census report the proportion of deaths from accidental causes in 1900 was 57.6 in a total of 1,000 deaths from all causes. In 1890 the proportion was only 53.7. Some curious facts brought out by this same report are that the death rate due to accidents and injuries is highest among persons forty-five years of age and over; that the average age of death from accidents is about thirty-three and a half years, and that the warmer months show a larger proportion of fatal accidents than the cooler ones. In March the country is a more dangerous place to live in than the city, and in May and June the reverse is true. It also appears that a person is twice as likely to die from accident as from old age, and that accidents happen more frequently and kill more persons in the Rocky Mountain regions and on the Pacific coast than in the Atlantic States. On the whole it appears that nearly 6 per cent. of all deaths in the United States are due to accidental injuries. One obvious moral to be drawn from all this would seem to be the increasing need of exercising caution among the complexities of modern life.

A Blot on Our Postal Service.

THE RECENT decision of the United States Circuit Court, of the seventh district, that the power to fix mail classifications rests with Congress and not with the Post-Office Department at Washington, is in the line of common-sense as well as sound public policy; and if the decision is affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, as we believe it will be, an end will be made of the constant and serious interference with business to which many reputable publishing houses are now subjected by the arbitrary rulings and the vacillating and uncertain course pursued by the postal authorities. It is difficult, indeed, to speak with any degree of patience of the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy adopted by the Post-Office Department in its treatment of publishers who make large use of the mails. It seems to go here upon the assumption that every publisher is engaged in a conspiracy to impose upon the government in some way, or to cheat it out of its proper dues, and so advantage is taken; apparently, of every technicality to annoy and embarrass the publishers as much as possible.

The insertion of supplements of various kinds and for various purposes has long been recognized as a regular and legitimate feature of newspapers and periodicals; and yet the department at Washington has never seemed to recognize this fact, but is constantly ruling out supplementary matter for various reasons of a purely technical character, and thereby subjecting not only the publishers to heavy losses, but also the department itself, which would have profited largely by the additional postage the supplements would require. It would be reasonable to suppose that the postal officials would find it to their interest to encourage the use of the mails by publishing houses, from whose business so large a part of the postal revenue is derived, but their policy has often seemed to be quite the reverse of that.

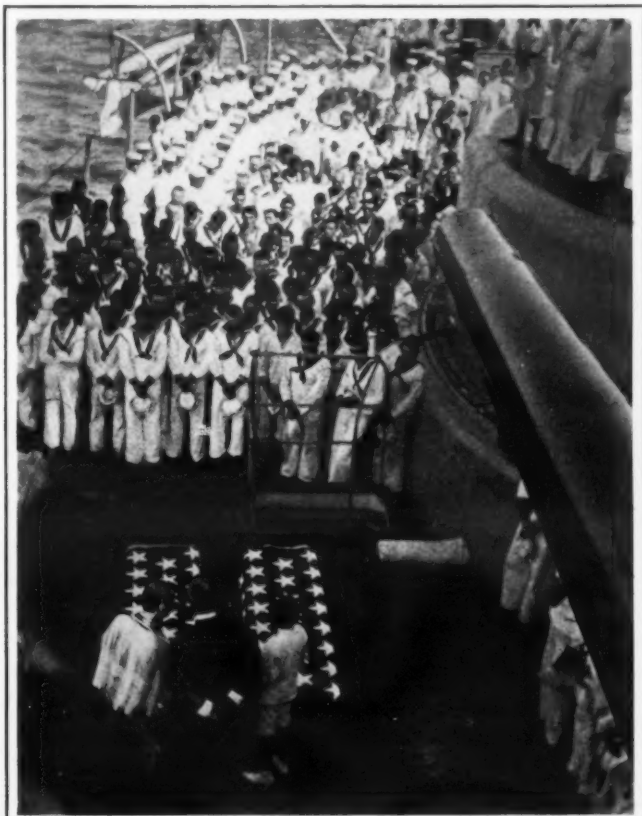
To make the matter worse, there seem to be no settled rules or regulations governing such matters as that of supplementary material, each successive administration of the department at Washington feeling free apparently to issue its own laws and make its own rulings according to its particular notions as to the rights and wrongs of the mailing business. It is from this kind of petty law-making that the decision referred to will free us, and it cannot be affirmed and put into force too soon for the credit and good name of our postal service, which in this particular, as well as in several others, is behind the service of most other great nations of the world.



FLAME-BLACKENED PORT-HOLE OF THE FATAL TURRET.—Haeselbarth.



UNEXPLODED SHELL FROM ONE OF THE EIGHT-INCH GUNS.—Haeselbarth.

FUNERAL SERVICES ON SHIPBOARD OVER THE REMAINS OF TWO VICTIMS.
Haeselbarth.VEHICLES IN WHICH THE PEOPLE RODE IN THE PROCESSION ON SHORE.
Walker.

THE RECENT disaster on board the United States battle-ship *Massachusetts*, resulting in the loss of seven lives, was clearly due, not to any defect in gun or ammunition, but to somebody's carelessness. A similar horror occurring some time ago, on a British war-vessel, had, it seems, failed to serve as a lasting warning to our naval seamen. The cause of the fatality was the leaving open of a breech after a charge of powder had been placed in one of the eight-inch guns in the aft starboard turret. The gun was being used for target practice off Culebra Island, and was being worked by a crew under Ensign Ward K. Wortman. The charge consisted of 120 pounds of slow-burning brown powder. Either the lanyard was pulled, or in some other way the charge ignited, and a fierce sheet of flame shot out through the open breech. The gun crew was inside the turret at the time and Ensign Wortman was just about to enter it. The force of the explosion of the powder hurled the ensign across the deck and flat on his back, while a tongue of flame darted over him. The seven poor fellows within the turret were knocked down by the concussion and horribly burned. They shrieked wildly in their agony, and one of them sprang through a port-hole into the

sea. He clambered aboard again with assistance, but died an hour later of his fearful injuries.

THE IMPRESSIVE BURIAL SCENE AT SANTURCE CEMETERY, NEAR SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
Walker.

Although the turret was as hot as a furnace, Boat-swain's Mate Soneman rushed in with a line of hose and flooded the place. Captain Harry Lee, of the Marine Corps, followed and threw out bags of powder, while Lieutenant Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein hastened to the magazine below the turret and removed powder charges to a safe distance. The injured men were quickly brought out of the turret and attended to by the surgeons. The victims displayed great heroism. The most hurt, feeling that their cases were hopeless, urged the doctors to first care for those who might be saved. Everything possible was done for all, but before the *Massachusetts*, which sailed at once, could reach San Juan, Porto Rico, five of the men had died, and the other two expired while their comrades in disaster were being buried.

Solemn services over the remains of the dead were held both on shipboard and in the cemetery of Santurce, near San Juan, where the burials took place. The processions at the funerals of both the first five and the last two victims started from the navy yard, and many people marched in them. The whole crew of the *Massachusetts* was deeply affected by the fate of the men in the turret.

THE TRAGICAL DISASTER ABOARD THE "MASSACHUSETTS."

FUNERAL OF THE ILL-FATED MEN KILLED BY A POWDER EXPLOSION IN THE BATTLE-SHIP'S TURRET.

Dramatic Novelties in New York

PERHAPS the most novel stage-setting seen in New York this season is at Daly's, where Jerome Sykes is disporting in "The Billionaire," a new musical farce by Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker. Sykes represents a bloated billionaire, with dollar-marks all over his clothes and huge rolls of bank bills in all his pockets. The prodigality with which he distributes his smart sayings and his bank bills keeps the audience in a roar, but the fun culminates in the act which represents a performance at a variety hall. Upon the stage is a representation of a theatre, with its own stage and performance and its highly interested audience, including the man with a little boy who persists in crowding his way in and out of his seat, much to the disgust of those who occupy chairs beside him, and a wild-eyed cowboy, who discloses his appreciation of the vaudeville by vociferous applause and flourishing a big revolver. The performance throughout is one of the most comical that I have seen, with a laugh in every line, as the saying is. It is not calculated to teach a great moral lesson or to stir the sentimental part of one's nature, but is an amusing show.

The best of the things of the mid-winter season in New York embraces Annie Russell in "Mice and Men," at the Garrick; "The Bird in the Cage," at the Bijou; "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, brighter and more attractive than ever; Julia Marlowe, in "The Cavalier," at the Criterion; Mrs. Fiske in her impressive presentation of "Mary of Magdala," at the Manhattan; the stirring performance at the New York, reviving memories of the Civil War, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home;" Blanche Bates in her unique play, "The Darling of the Gods," at the Belasco; "The Silver Slipper," enlivened by Sam Bernard, at the Broadway; "The Sultan of Sulu," which has struck a successful chord at Wallack's; "The Unforeseen," at the Empire; "Blue Beard," at the Knickerbocker; "The Wizard of Oz," at the Majestic; and Robert Hilliard in "Jim Bludso," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

It is natural that those who have been most pleased with De Wolf Hopper's stage antics should feel disappointed with him in "Pickwick," at the Herald Square Theatre. Hopper has been so long associated with burlesque that to put him in the legitimate seems to put him out of business and the audience out of tune with his performance. There isn't enough humor in Hopper in

"Pickwick" to satisfy those who expect to laugh whenever they see this droll actor on the stage. "Pickwick" is a clever adaptation from Dickens by Charles Klein. It has three or four bright tunes and happy songs, a fairly good company, and an interesting stage-setting. There are only two acts, but the performance is too long and, as a musical production, it cannot be ranked as one of the best, though the audiences are very generous with applause.

The vaudeville season in New York is at its best just now. Proctor's permanent stock companies are more popular than ever, and at Keith's the budget of good things is constantly changing.

JASON.

Decent Recreation for the Soldiers.

BY ITS acceptance of the \$10,000 proffered by the Philadelphia Daughters of the American Revolution for an army recreation building, the War Department will have a fair opportunity to demonstrate whether the canteen, as formerly conducted with the sale of beer and light wines, is as indispensable to the happiness and well-being of our soldiers as some of its advocates would have us believe. The Philadelphia women sensibly attached no conditions to their gift except that the building to be erected shall be used for the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men of the army. We have had reason to question the arguments put forth for the retention of the canteen in its old form, and have believed that if an honest and sincere attempt was made by the War Department to supply the social and recreative needs of the soldiers in some other way, it would be found that the absence of intoxicating drinks was not such a terrible deprivation. In days of peace the enlisted soldier has much spare time on his hands, and it might go without saying that, unless he has opportunities and inducements before him to employ these idle moments in wholesome and regular ways, he is certain to take up with some things that are vicious and degrading. The War Department can well afford to supplement the gift of the Philadelphia women with a large appropriation of its own for supplying the best obtainable facilities at every army post for decent and wholesome social and physical recreation. These things are just as essential to the successful administration of army affairs and to the health, discipline, and good standing of the soldiers themselves as the supply of modern arms, ammunition, or anything else in the army budget.

Many Praise Secretary Root's Report

A JUST AND worthy tribute is paid to the high administrative ability of Secretary Root in the fact that no one of the annual reports issued by the departments at Washington has elicited so much praise and its recommendations met with such hearty approval by men and newspapers of all sections and parties as his report on the army, its conditions and needs. Especially is this true in what the Secretary has to say in favor of the introduction of a general staff, the enactment of the Hawley-Dick bill, and the general re-organization of our militia system. In the reforms and improvements urged in these directions, Secretary Root is in line with the opinions of all who have given our military system careful study within the past few years and noted its weaknesses and deficiencies as they were brought to light in our recent military operations in Cuba and the Philippines. In connection with the matter of a general staff, Mr. Root also urges the appointment of a chief-of-staff in place of a so-called "commanding general of the army." Following the lines here indicated by the veteran General Schofield, the Secretary has gone to the root of troubles which for many years have disturbed the relations between the secretaries of war and the "commanding general," an officer who has never actually commanded, and who, under our system of government, never can have complete command. It will be remembered that General Schofield himself, when Secretary of War for a brief time, and nearly every other man who has held the same office before or since, has met with serious difficulties and embarrassments in the peculiar relations existing between the nominal and the real head of the army. It is high time that this anomalous state of things was ended. With respect to the militia bill mentioned, nothing could be more self-evident than the need of such a re-organization of our militia system as Mr. Root suggests, and it cannot be done too soon for the credit of the country. Nothing was more clearly demonstrated at the outset of the Cuban war than the unwieldiness and insufficiency of our existing militia system, and only the fact that we had to meet with a comparatively weak opponent in that struggle saved us from crushing disaster and shameful humiliation from this very cause. With such changes made as Secretary Root recommends we shall avoid any such risk in the future and have a volunteer army worthy of the name and one which can be depended on in any emergency.



AMELIA BINGHAM,
Who has brought her admirable company back to New York in "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," at the Princess.—Schloss.



BLANCHE WALSH,
Who sustains the leading rôle in "The Resurrection," at the Victoria.—Moore.



ANNA LAUGHLIN,
As the dainty Dorothy Gale in "The Wizard of Oz," now running at the beautiful new Majestic Theatre.—Windcall.



ACT I OF "THE WIZARD OF OZ."

Edward J. Stone, Fred Stone, and Anna Laughlin, respectively, as the Scarecrow, the Cowardly Lion, and Dorothy.—Byron.

SOME OF NEW YORK'S LATEST AMUSEMENT OFFERINGS.

LEADING PLAYERS IN A MODERN COMEDY, A SERIOUS DRAMA, AND A PLEASING EXTRAVAGANZA.



DREARY AND DESOLATE WHITENED
LANDSCAPE.



CHRISTMAS DAY ON A WESTERN
RANCH.



MILDER WEATHER AND A SLUSHY
ROADWAY.



PATH IN THE SNOW THROUGH THE SILENT
FOREST.



COZY LODGE IN A SNOWY WILDERNESS.



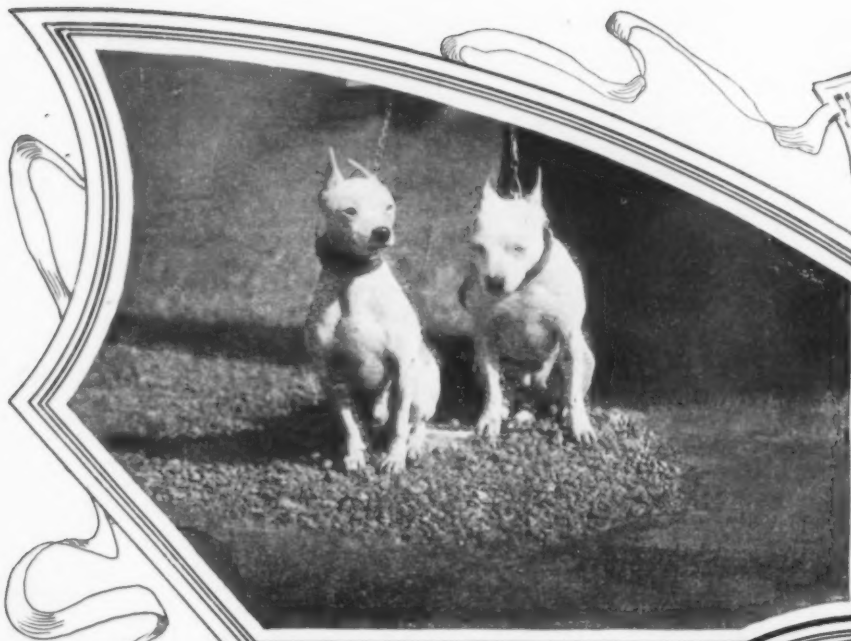
EXQUISITE SPECTACLE WROUGHT BY WINTER'S MAGIC TOUCH.



CENTRAL FIGURE OF A LONELY WASTE.

IN THE DEPTHS OF CHILL BUT FASCINATING WINTER.
NOOKS OF EARTH MADE BEAUTIFUL BY THE MAGICAL TOUCH OF SNOW AND COLD.

Photographs by Thomas A. Morgan.



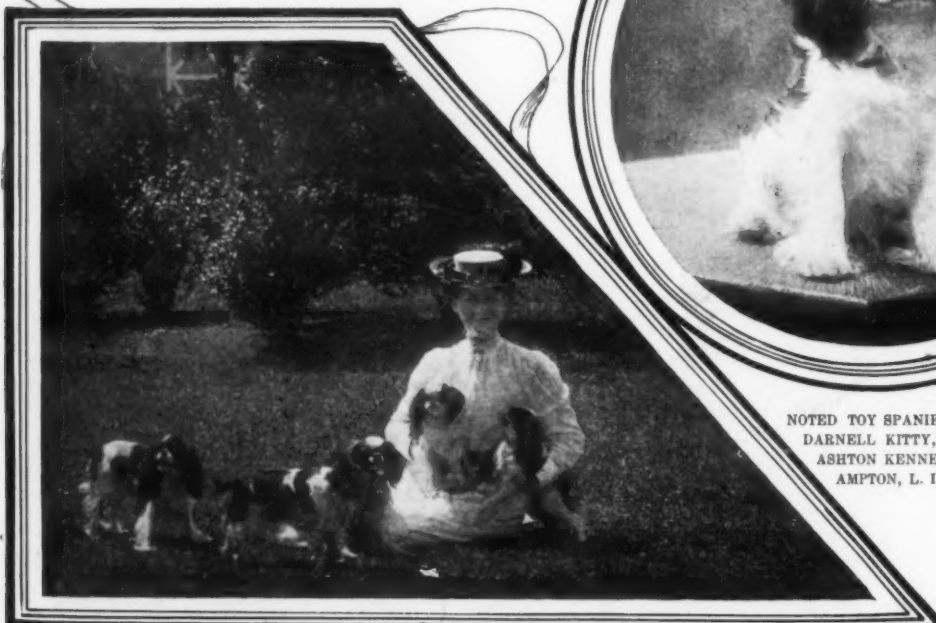
HIGHLY-VALUED TOY BULL TERRIERS—MISS C. CAMERSON'S
"TUCK" AND "NIP."—O'Neil & Langley.



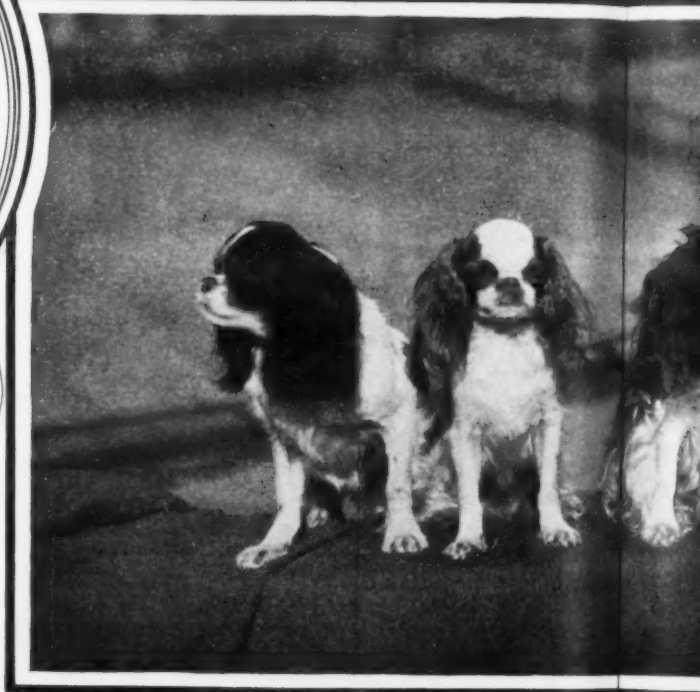
FINE BEAGLES FROM THE WINDHOLME KENNELS, I.



NOTED TOY SPANIEL "CHAMPION
DARNELL KITTY," FROM THE
ASHTON KENNELS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, L. I.—ROSS.



MISS C. MOERAN PETTING THE TOY SPANIELS OF THE ASHTON KENNELS.—ROSS.



QUARTETTE OF REMARKABLY WELL-BRED TOY SPANIELS



TWO MAGNIFICENT ST. BERNARDS, "SHELBY FENMORE" AND "REMNANT MARVEL," OF THE ROSSMAYNE KENNELS.—O'Neil & Langley.

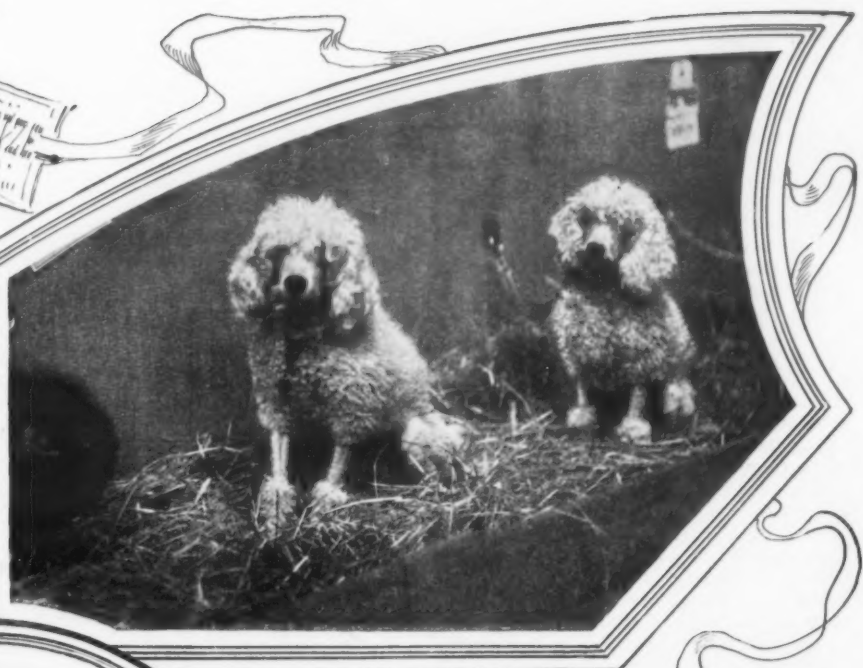


RUSSIAN WOLF-HOUND
TRAINED TO A ROAD
WAGON AT VALLEY
FARM, CONN.
ROSS.

THE PETTED ARISTOCRATS AND PE
THOROUGHbred DOGS OF HIGHEST PEDIGREE AND GREAT PRICE. THE



WEIMARANER KENNELS, ISLIP, L. I.—O'Neil & Langley.



"JACK FROST" AND "SNOW MAN," RED BROOK KENNELS' PRIZE-TAKING POODLES.—O'Neil & Langley.



ALL-BRED TOY SPANIELS AT THE ASHTON KENNELS.—Ross.



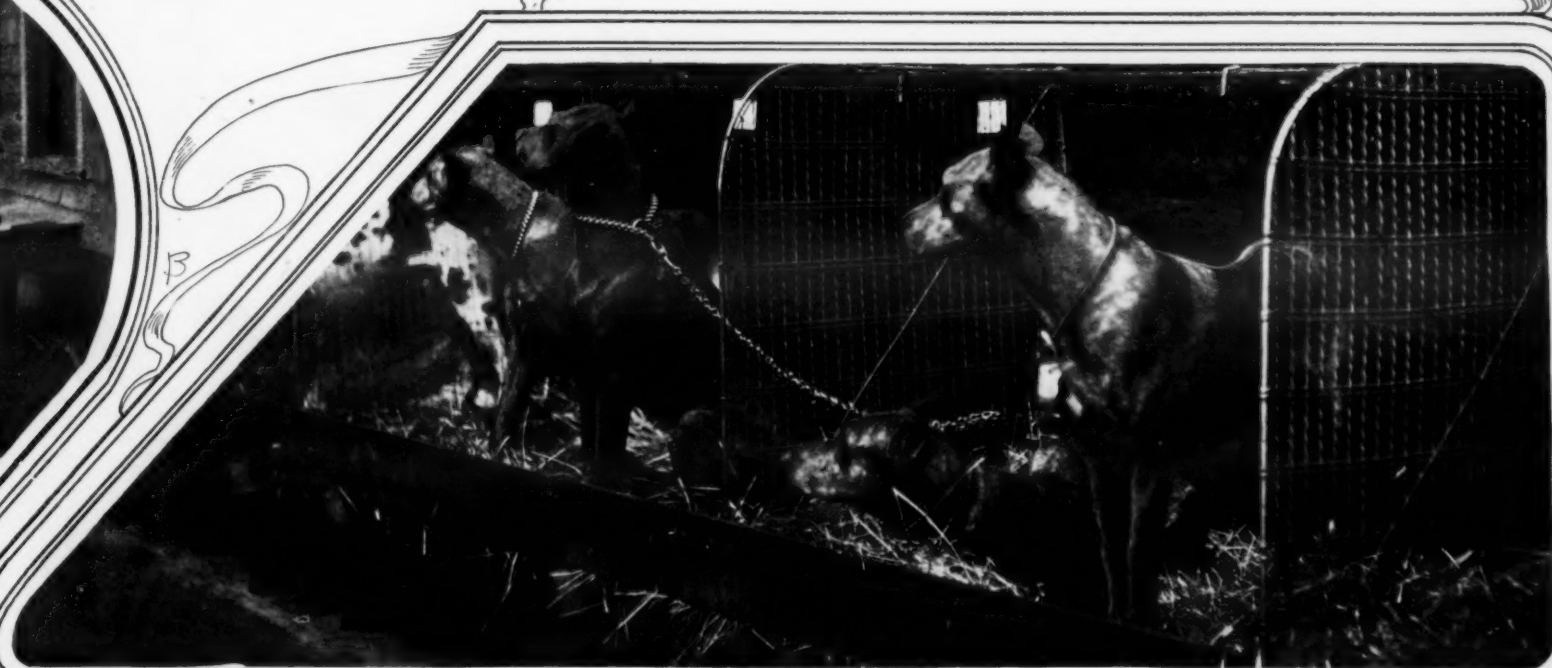
GRANDLY-BUILT GREYHOUND OF THE BEST TYPE. O'Neil & Langley.



MOST FAMOUS PRIVATE COLLECTION OF POINTERS IN AMERICA, AT THE PALMOUTH KENNELS, ISLIP, L. I.—Ross.



RUSSIAN WOLF-HOUNDS TRAINED TO A ROAD WAGON AT VALLEY FARM, CONN. Ross.



GREAT DANES AT FEEDING-TIME EAGERLY AWAITING A MEAL.—O'Neil & Langley.

AND PRIZE-WINNERS OF DOGLAND.

AT PRICE, THE JOY OF FANCIERS, AT NEW YORK'S ANNUAL DOG SHOWS.

In the World of Sports

JEFFRIES STILL THE CHAMPION—WOMEN GOLFERS NOT IMPROVING—AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES THE BEST

JEFFRIES'S STANDING NOT CHANGED.

—There has been much speculation throughout the country and more or less comment from England regarding the handicap pugilistic bout at Butte, Mont., recently, between James Jeffries, the champion, and Munroe, the miner. Some people seem to think that Jeffries has lost prestige and practically the title of champion pugilist simply because he did not knock out Munroe in four rounds. Under such ridiculous rulings our champions in various branches of sport would not retain their laurels for any length of time. To wrest a championship in any class one must beat down the recognized champion in an even-up competition. Any way, championships of the ring are not decided in four-round bouts. Munroe certainly made a good showing against Jeffries and is in a measure entitled to the reputation he has obtained by being the only man who has sent the champion to the floor. Jeffries undoubtedly underestimated the physical powers of the Montana miner and he was not as crafty as he will be the next time they meet. Again, Jeffries was not in the condition he would be when he entered the ring for a battle which might endanger his title. Munroe, in appearance, is not unlike Sharkey, and a match between the two would be more equal than a fight to a finish between Jeffries and Munroe. Munroe has the strength of a lion, but he has much to learn about the science of sparring.

HAVE WOMEN GOLFERS IMPROVED?—I have talked with many of the golfing experts recently, and the thinking members of the sport are of the opinion that our women golfers have not improved in their play during the last two or three years. If you ask them if the men exponents of the game have shown any improvement in their play they will hesitate, but finally will admit that the men have improved. The records would indicate such to be the case. For the last three years practically the same members of the fair sex have been competing for the woman's championship, and at present they occupy the same relative positions that they did three years ago. This not only refers to those near the top, but to most of the other players right down the line. In the men's class, while the West set up a new amateur champion last year in young Louis James, even his most enthusiastic friends are not hoping to see him successfully defend his title this year. James's record since he defeated Travis on links nearly knee-deep in mud seems to indicate that the championship in golf for 1902 was about as big a fluke as ever happened. James entered Princeton last fall and failed even to qualify for the university team. Travis has improved somewhat in his game since then, and his admirers are rather confident that he will win back the championship this year.

WHAT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW ILLUSTRATED.—The exhibition of horseless vehicles in New York recently proved to be a revelation to many people who, up to this time, have taken only a casual glance at the machines responsible for a new industry and a sport, and which are making themselves felt so tremendously. The attendance was the largest ever seen at a mechanical exhibit in this country, and most of the pretentious manufacturers with machines ready for delivery found ready buyers for all of them. Great strides have been made in the industry during the last year, and while France and Germany may be able to turn out faster vehicles, the American maker has demonstrated the fact that he can build a machine which for finish, strength, and working purposes is superior to anything so far brought over from the other side



HARVARD'S EXPERT HOCKEY TEAM.—READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, SITTING: FOSTER, SOUTHER, LOVERING, MACLOUD.—STANDING: CLOTHIER, KERNAN, LITCHFIELD, CARR, "SCOTTY" MC MASTERS, TRAINER, NEWHALL. Pictorial News Company.

of the Atlantic. The improvements for the year are in the simplification of the mechanical parts, a better ignition, superior finish, and the rather general adoption of wooden spokes. Bicycle tubing and spokes are disappearing. Many of the old bicycle makers are now turning out automobiles; former cycle-racing men seem to make the best chauffeurs, and old-time bicycle salesmen seem to know how to sell automobiles better than anybody else. As to the Winton-Fournier race, that will not take place until July. The speed of the car will decide the international battle on pneumatic tires.

YOU CAN BUY BACK YOUR OWN.—Now that there is perfect peace in professional baseball the game ought to prosper as it has not done for several years. But the flag of truce first displayed by the old-time club-owners of the National League cost them dearly. The Nationals are now in the position, if they wish to strengthen their teams, of being forced to pay cash for old-time favorite players taken from them by the more progressive American League. The baseball world has jumped back to conditions as they existed when the American Association was in the field, and the game will be the better for it. Under non-conflicting schedules such as will be adopted, all of the clubs have an excellent chance to make money this year.

AMERICA TO STICK TO PROFESSIONAL CREW-COACHES.—The action of the Henley stewards in discriminating against crews coached by professionals does not seem to have had any effect on this side of the water. In fact, the rule has perhaps influenced American colleges a bit in the other direction. Examples of this are the action of the Syracuse University rowing authorities in engaging Ten Eyck to train their oarsmen; the visit to Harvard of Courtney and the growing influence in Harvard rowing circles of Professor H. S. White, formerly of Cornell, and an enthusiastic believer in Courtney's methods; and the repeated evidences of the hold that Hanlon has on Columbia men. Professional crew-coaches seem to be more successful than ever at the colleges in this country. The same thing is true with baseball.

HARVARD-YALE AGREEMENT WILL BENEFIT COLLEGE

SPORT.—The agreement between Yale and Harvard is pretty sure to have beneficial effects all along the line. The chances are that the rules agreed on between John Harvard and Uncle Eli will be found to suit practically all of the colleges.

FOR A COLLEGE BASEBALL LEAGUE.—I have maintained for years that there ought to be formed an inter-collegiate baseball association, and now there is a chance that such a league may be organized. The improvement will hardly come this year because most of the colleges have arranged their schedules for the season, but there is a good chance that the association will be a reality next season. The present plans are for a six-club league, including Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Brown. An eight-club circuit would be more easily handled, but the managers might have trouble in selecting from Columbia, West Point, Annapolis, Georgetown, and Holy Cross the teams to fill out the circuit. It does not seem right to leave Columbia out of such a league.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.*

Sporting Queries Answered.

L. M. B., WINCHESTER, VA.—The best time made by an automobile in this country and recognized is 51 4-5 seconds for the mile, made by Henry Fournier in Brooklyn two years ago. The best time on a track is credited to Winton, 1:02 1-2. There are many machines capable of making better time, but it is difficult to get the right sort of a road or a track scientifically banked for fast speed.

H. M. C., CHICAGO.—In a game of casino one cannot build from the table. If two builds of the same number are made by partners an opponent can take both builds if he has the needed card. In draw poker, no limit, one can bet only the amount of money or checks in front of it. If two players agree to raise the stakes between them, that is their own affair.

J. A. M., LOUISVILLE.—In a game of billiards it is possible for a defeated man to have a better average than the winner, as he may have one more chance. When the balls are frozen it is the invariable rule to spot them and start as in the initial play. To improve your game, watch the execution of a better player closely and try to imitate his methods.

C. L. S., CHICAGO.—The best physicians and physical instructors prescribe plenty of cold water on going to bed at night and a glassful the first thing on rising in the morning. Cold baths are invigorating to those who can stand them, but the shock is too severe for many persons. Better consult your family physician.

M. A. C., NEW YORK.—Most of the expert hockey players have their hockey skates sent over from Canada. This is not surprising seeing that most of the first-class players to-day originally came from Canada. Chris Fitzgerald is a native of Canada.

M. A. C., BROOKLYN.—The New York Athletic Club team defeated the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team earlier in the season, but the Crescents captured the championship in the end. They have held the trophy for three years.

J. M. M., CHICAGO.—Tutill was originally the manager of "Jack" Dempsey, the pugilist, but he has not been prominently connected with sport since Dempsey was beaten by Fitzsimmons.

A. T. S., BOSTON.—In a game of salto only one jump is permitted. The best method is to try to compel your opponent to jump in the direction he does not wish to travel.

C. L. T., WASHINGTON.—The best plan is to write to the manager of the college team. A guarantee is generally demanded before a game is arranged.

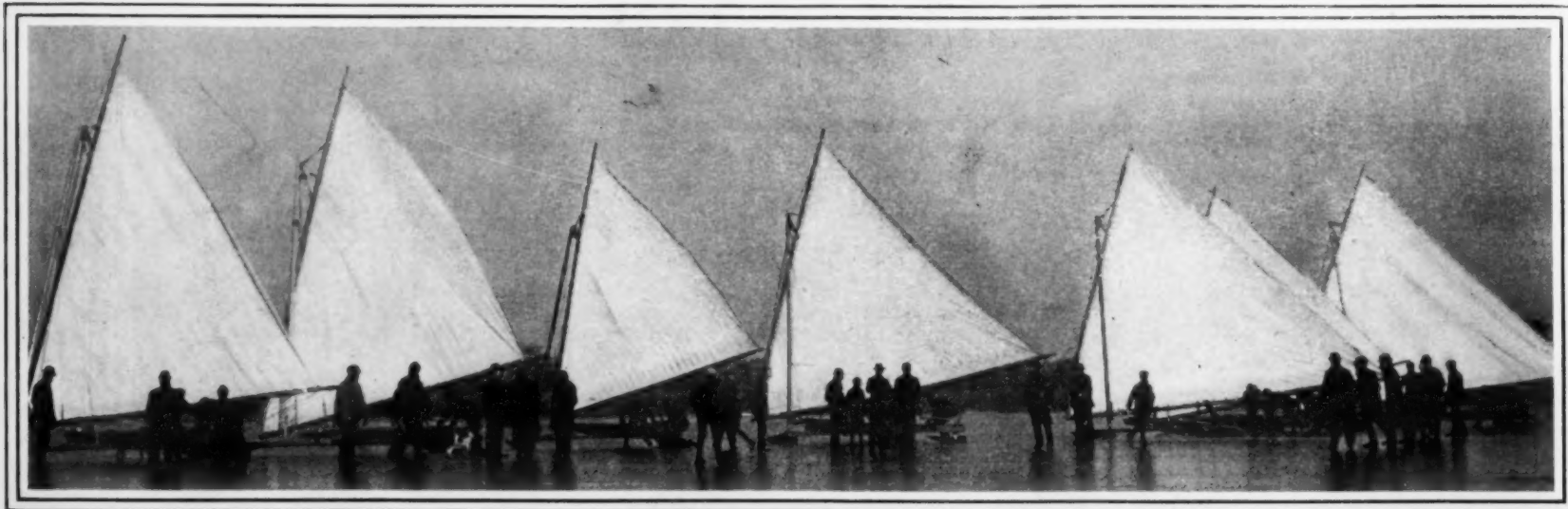
G. E. S.

* This is the last contribution to LESLIE'S WEEKLY of Mr. Stackhouse, whose sudden and untimely death occurred on the 30th of January.—EDITOR, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

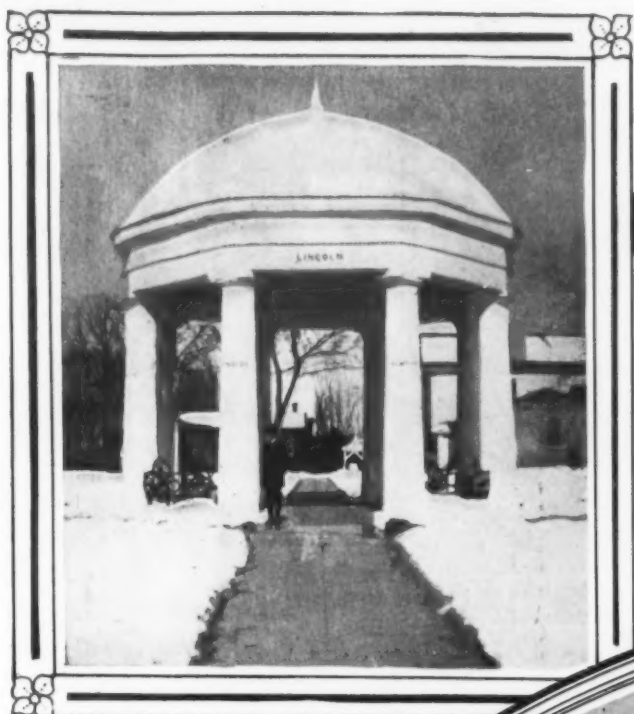
A Handsome Woman's Portrait.

WE HASTEN to inform the young men of the country that in deference to a popular demand the United States government has undertaken to sell and distribute at cost a finely executed and engraved portrait of one of the handsomest women that America has ever known. These portraits may be had of any postmaster for the trifling sum of eight cents. The portrait is that of Martha Washington.

BRACES the nerves, builds up the blood, strengthens everyway—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.



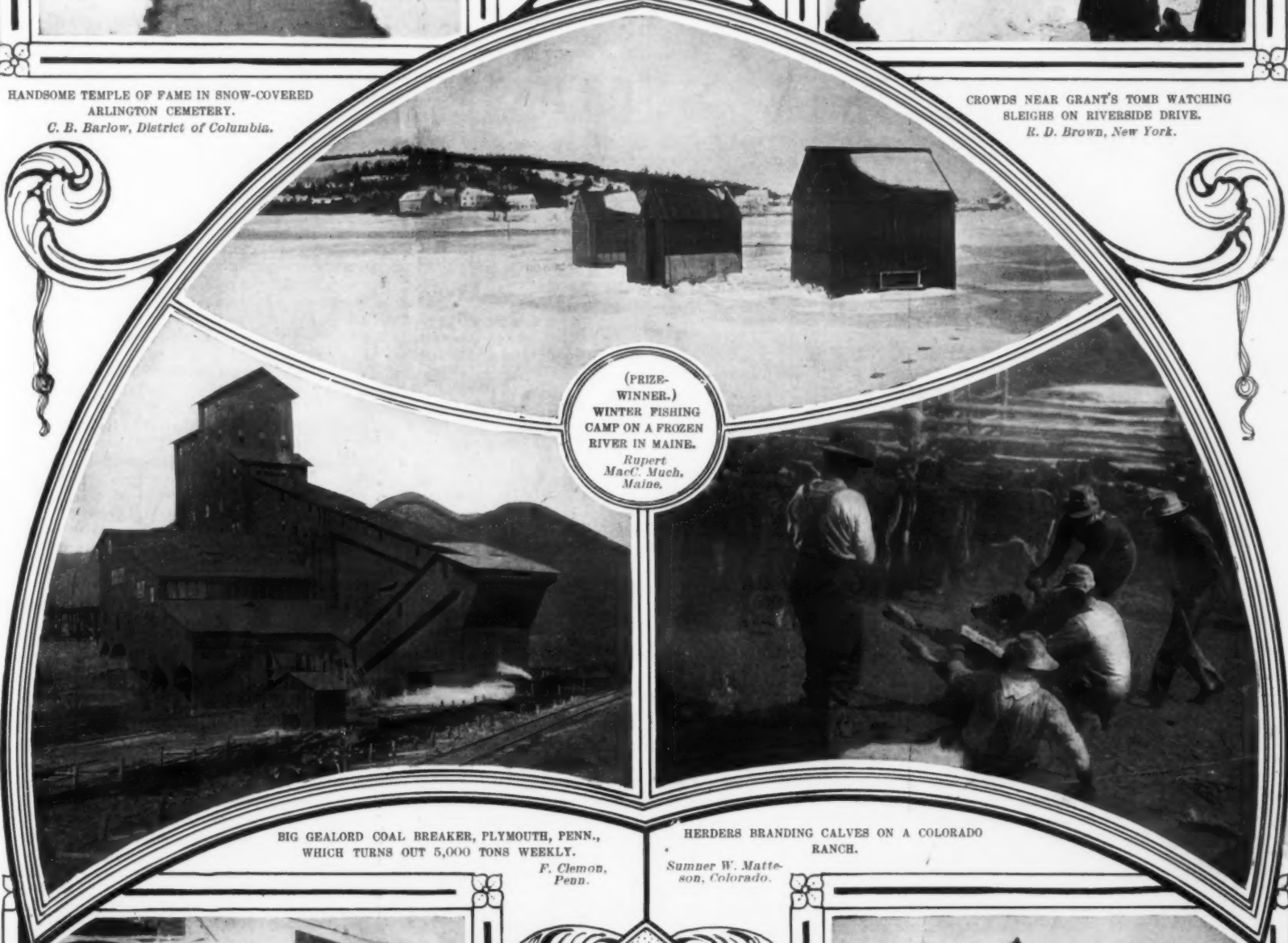
START IN THE ICE-BOAT RACE FOR THE GILLEY CUP ON THE NORTH SREWSBURY RIVER, AT RED BANK, N. J.—Pictorial News Company.



HANDSOME TEMPLE OF FAME IN SNOW-COVERED ARLINGTON CEMETERY.
C. B. Barlow, District of Columbia.



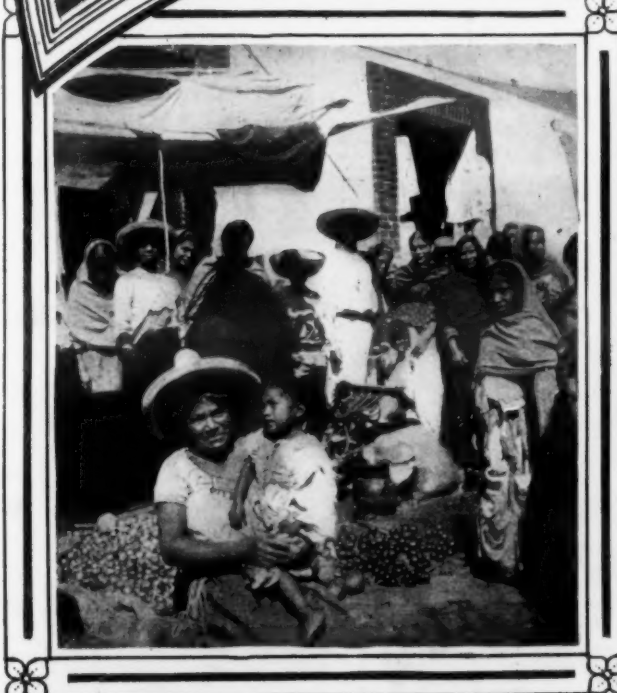
CROWDS NEAR GRANT'S TOMB WATCHING SLEIGHS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
R. D. Brown, New York.



(PRIZE-WINNER.)
WINTER FISHING CAMP ON A FROZEN RIVER IN MAINE.
Rupert MacC. Much, Maine.

BIG GEALORD COAL BREAKER, PLYMOUTH, PENN., WHICH TURNS OUT 5,000 TONS WEEKLY.
F. Clemon, Penn.

HERDERS BRANDING CALVES ON A COLORADO RANCH.
Sumner W. Matteson, Colorado.

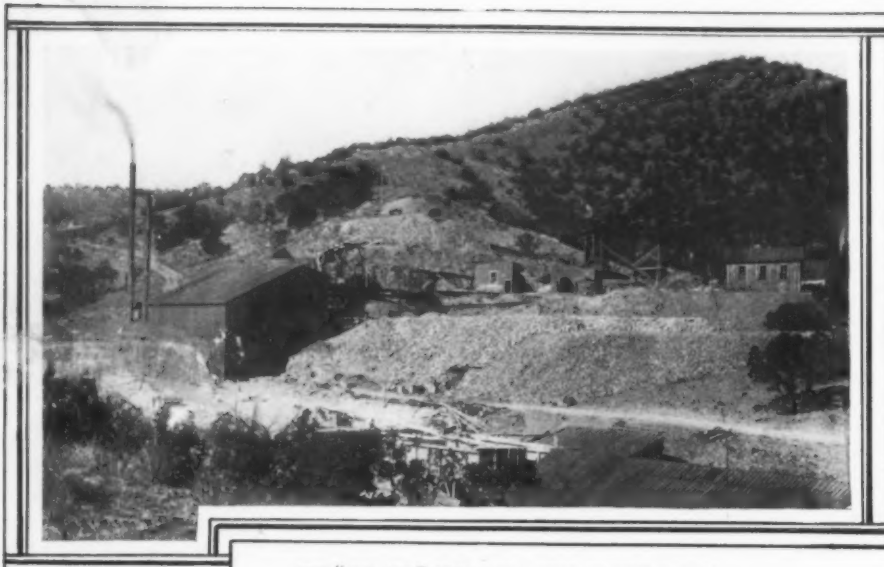


CROWDED MARKET-PLACE IN QUAIN OLD TOLUCA, MEX.
F. E. A. Wright, Illinois.



ANCIENT HOUSE WITH RICHLY-CARVED FRONT, BUILT IN 1623, AT HILDESHEIM, GERMANY.—C. R. Black, Illinois.

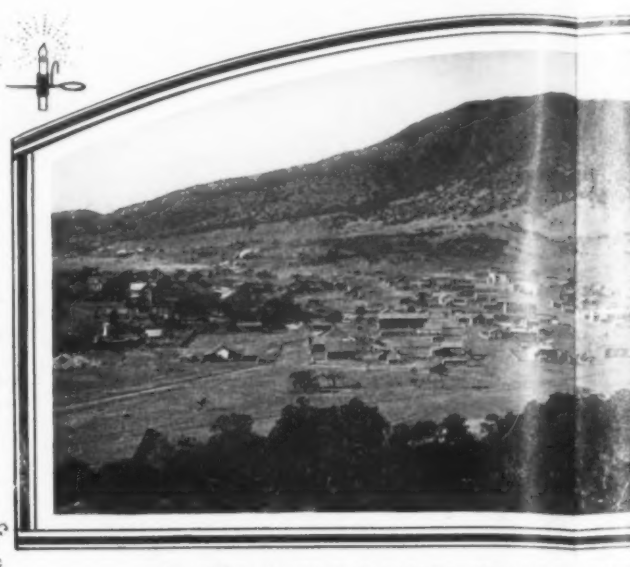
AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MAINE WINS.
NOVEL PICTURES THAT PLEASE THE EYE AND INFORM THE MIND, GROUPED IN ARTISTIC RIVALRY.
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 168.)



THE "OLD ABE" MINE AND WORKS IN NEW MEXICO.
Photograph by M. H. Koch, White Oaks, N. M.



NOGAL PEAK IN THE CLOUDS, SHOWING
HOPEFUL MOUNTAIN.
Photograph by Miss Charlotte M. Rice.



VIEW OF WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO—THE GOLD MINES ARE
Koch.

The New Southwest

LAST FALL in Chicago a friend, upon learning that I was soon to visit, for the first time, the Territory and States comprising the Great Southwest, took me to the Tacoma Building one morning, where in room No. 314 we witnessed a stereopticon exhibition, from views taken in the heart of New Mexico. This experience brought about the decision to make this article the first of the series on the New Southwest, and strengthened my desire to personally obtain reliable and accurate information concerning the developments and undeveloped resources of a practically unknown but undeniably rich country. The aim is to produce a series of articles that will correspond with the previous series, illustrated, that have appeared in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* during the last four or five years over my signature, devoted to the developed and undeveloped natural resources, and the commercial and manufacturing achievements, of the New South.

Upon my return to Chicago from New York I boarded the Rock Island train and reached Carrizozo, N. M., early on the morning of the second day out. The view of the sun rising over the snow-capped mountain ranges which surround the great plain or plateau, and the sight of the great lava beds—called by Mexicans and Indians Mal Pais, or Bad Lands—all served to create a feeling of awe and wonderment within the mind. It was my good fortune to fall in with a party of Northern men who came here to inspect the country, particularly mining developments. Our party was met by Mr. J. M. Rice, one of the leading citizens of the Territory, and formerly of Chicago. Two members of the party were Professor Andrew G. Wilson, a geologist of Hebron, Neb., and Dr. S. M. Johnson, the originator of the Christian Conquest flag. The drive to White Oaks from Carrizozo, thirteen miles, gave us glimpses of mountain, plain, and cañon. The lava body, distant six miles from Carrizozo, is sixty-five miles long and from one to five miles wide, situated on a plateau between the White Mountains on the east and the Oscuro and San Andreas mountains on the west. It is one solid lava bed. The principal crater, which lies at the north end of the deposit, is about 200 feet across the mouth. The ancient Spanish mission ruins, known as the Gran Quivera, are about sixty miles distant. Exploration of the ruins has disclosed interesting relics in the way of human skulls, cooking utensils, and agricultural implements. Evidences of ancient irrigation ditches have also been discovered.

Northern people who contemplate visiting the mountainous districts of New Mexico from September first to June first are advised to bring their winter clothing. While the sun shines warm and bright in the middle of the day, it is always cool in the

shade and during the mornings and evenings. Blankets and winter underwear are fashionable here the year round.

White Oaks, the largest town in the county, is beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is the most important and largest mining and stock centre in Lincoln County. The graded-school building recently erected cost \$10,000. Many fine residences are to be found here. They furnish a striking contrast to the Mexican adobe houses. The latter form of residence buildings range from the common adobe single and two-room houses, to more pretentious ones, two stories in height. The winters are mild as compared with northern winters. An occasional snow-storm occurs at this altitude during the months of January, February, and March. High winds prevail during March and April. The ideal months as regards climate, sunshine, and luxurious vegetation, including myriads of wild flowers and blossoms, are from May to November.

Nogal, situated at the base of the White Mountains, at the mouth of the Nogal Cañon, is essentially a mining town. The El Paso and Northeastern Railroad runs near Nogal, on to Capitan, which is, at the present time, the coal centre of Lincoln County, and which is next in size to White Oaks. The new public-school building in Capitan was erected at a cost of \$12,000.

Sheep and cattle interests abound in and about Richardson. The adjacent stock ranges are well watered and fertile. A conservative estimate places the stock on the various ranches in the county as follows: 75,000 head of cattle; 150,000 head of sheep; 3,000 head of horses; and 10,000 head of goats; the latter all Angoras. The Mexican broncos, the meek-looking but faithful burros, and the wild common goat, corresponding to the Harlem variety in New York, are not included in these figures. The climate of Lincoln County, especially in the summer time, is said to be the finest in the world. The government health station at Fort Stanton, which is located near the central portion of Lincoln County, is cited as a proof of this assertion. The history of the experiments made by recruits from the Marine Hospital Service of the government at Fort Stanton is doubtless well known to all who will read this article. Fort Stanton was formerly an old military post, and is situated on the Rio Bonito River, in full view of old Sierra Blanco, the loftiest mountain peak in New Mexico, being 14,269 feet high.

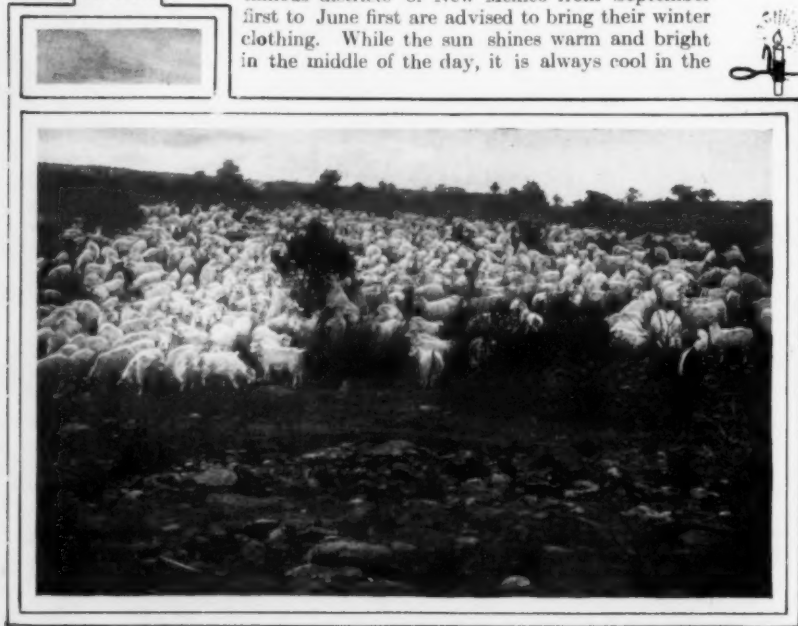
Lincoln, the county seat, is almost wholly occupied by Mexicans. Large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep

are to be found on the stock ranches and ranges in and about Carrizozo, at Picacho situated on the Rio Hondo River, at Ruidoso near Dowling's mills, at Angus on the Bonito River, and at Bonito. The soil in the valleys and on the mountain plateaus is naturally rich and fertile. Extensive arrangements have been made for the sinking of artesian wells in the Territory. One well, a hundred feet in depth, at Walnut, produces water which flows to within eight feet of the surface. The water supply of White Oaks comes from ten large mountain springs located on the Carrizozo Mountains and in the adjoining gulches. A company recently organized purposes to supply White Oaks with water from these springs.

It is thought by people familiar with the subject of oil, that this section of New Mexico lies directly in the oil belt which runs northeast and southwest, extending from the oil-fields of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Florence and Boulder, Colo., to a point near the oil-fields of Gallup, N. M., and the recently developed oil-field in Pastura, N. M. Operators from Pennsylvania are now prospecting a distance of seventeen miles northeast from White Oaks. One well has been sunk 300 feet, at which point strong oil indications have been found. Another well, two miles from White Oaks, is 500 feet deep. This is a mountainous country. The height of the various ranges is as follows: White Mountains, 14,000 feet; Nogal, 11,000 feet; El Capitan, 11,000 feet; Gallinas, 9,000 feet; Jicarilla, 9,000 feet. The White Oaks range includes Carrizo, Baxter, Lone, and Patos peaks.

The leading mineral, of course, is gold, as gold-mining is the principal industry of the heart of New Mexico. Copper, iron, coal, lead, black and white marble, black, brown and gray building stone, silver, sulphur, and fire clay are also found in abundant quantities. While the Mexicans and an occasional white man had for years past been engaged in placer-mining in the mountains, yet it was not until 1879 that the first important strike was made on Baxter Mountain. It came about in this way. George Wilson, a partner of old Jack Winters, with George Baxter and other miners, was prospecting and placer-mining in the mountain gulches. On the lucky day while the miners, including Wilson, were eating dinner, the latter left the rest of the party and climbed up the side of Baxter Mountain. A large "blow-out" boulder upon which he rested attracted his attention. With his prospecting pick he broke off a piece of the boulder, which, to his great surprise, contained native gold. He promptly reported his find to his associates, and as promptly sold out his share of the prospect to them for \$47.50, a pony, and a quart bottle of whiskey. He then disappeared from that region, and has never been heard of since.

The famous "Old Abe" has been sunk to a depth of 1,360 feet, and is said to be the deepest dry mine in the world. To date, about \$900,000 in gold has been taken from this mine. The property is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill, with a daily capacity of fifty tons, a fifty-ton daily capacity cyanide plant, a pumping, hoisting, and air-drill plant, all of modern pattern. The North Homestake mine has been driven to the depth of



NEW MEXICAN ANGORA GOATS.—Dowling Souvenir and View Company, El Paso, Texas.



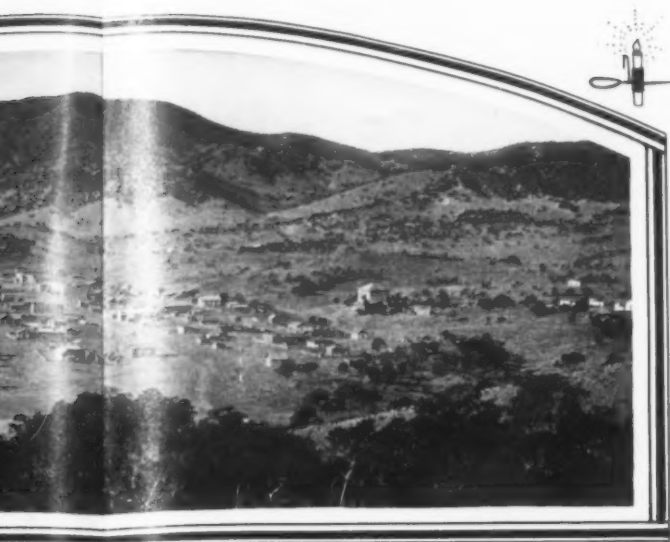
GERONIMO'S DAUGHTER.
Banner Photograph Company.



AN ADOBE HOUSE, AMERICAN STYLE.
Koch.

IN THE HEART OF N

BY CHARLES ELLEY HALL, GENERAL ST



THE GOLD MINES ARE LOCATED ON MOUNTAIN RANGES ADJOINING.
Koch.



NEW MEXICO WATER CANON.
Koch.



THE HOME OF THE MESCALERO INDIANS.
Banner Photograph Company, Alamogordo, N. M.

ages in and 1,000 feet, and has produced \$400,000 worth of bullion. The South Homestake mine has several shafts from 350 to 600 feet in depth and is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill. It has also produced about \$400,000 in bullion. The Lady Godiva has been sunk to a depth of 750 feet, and together with the Rita, the Compromise, and the Little Mack, has produced about \$125,000. A number of rich strikes have been made in the "Old Abe" mine. Additional strikes, no doubt, will be made here in future, when the rich mining properties are more fully developed and worked. The first strike yielded over \$11,000 from eighty-seven tons of ore, a second strike yielded over \$72,000 from 950 tons of ore, and a third strike yielded \$64 per ton from 2,000 tons of ore.

The visit to this gold mine was made after having gained the permission of the officials in charge. Accompanied by Mine Foreman Greene and Assistant Foreman Keith I was taken to the bottom of the shaft. The different shifts or levels were inspected, and I was permitted to mine some of the ore from the "fish pond," and from other points. Upon reaching the surface again, after an interesting educational tour of half a day spent underground, the ore was crushed and panned, the gold dust resulting being later placed in a retort. The result of my labor, both in the "Old Abe," on the Hopeful Mountain, and in the American mine, is to be seen in a piece of gold bullion in button form, which is now in my possession. The "Old Abe" mine was discovered in 1890. The original owners of the mine, were frequently put to their wits' end in planning original methods of transporting the gold safely across the wild Mexican country, then thickly infested with bandits and bad men of several nationalities, principally Mexicans. The first ore mined in this vicinity was ground up in an arastra, an old-fashioned mill operated by a one-horse sweep. The gold was sold for \$1,400.

The coal lands are situated on Carrizo and Patos mountains. The last named is said to be the oldest mountain peak in the Western Hemisphere. Baxter Mountain is practically one huge gold mine, while Lone Mountain is a huge deposit of iron ore, yielding from sixty-two to sixty-eight per cent. of iron and containing smaller deposits of copper and some gold. The amount of coal mined in New Mexico last year reached the total of 1,132,944 tons. The trip to and the descent into the White Oaks coal mine was instructive. Coal is now being mined, the seams averaging four feet in thickness. This product contains over fifty per cent. of fixed carbon, the coal burning to a clean white ash without clinkers. About 200 acres of adjacent coal lands have been developed, while thousands of additional known coal lands are as yet undeveloped.

While driving from White Oaks to Parsons, large numbers of prairie-dog villages were to be seen. Some of the colonies contain from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants. The frisky little animals greatly amuse and interest "tender-foot" visitors. The oldest inhabitants here do not recall a death or any serious inconvenience from contact with tarantulas or centipedes. But few snakes, especially poisonous ones, exist here. The altitude is too high.

Passing Nogal on the plains, the balance of the twenty-two-mile ride consists mostly of mountain climbing. The magnificent view of New Mexico from Nogal Mountain divide defies description. With a strong glass one can see from Nogal peak the surrounding mountains and plains for a distance of from 100 to 200 miles. All these ranges are part of and belong to the Rocky Mountains. Upon arrival at Parsons, at 2 p. m., November 27th, with a tremendous appetite, an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, including the indispensable turkey, pumpkin pie, and cranberry sauce, was disposed of. Thirty-two invited guests and friends, all Northern people, were present. Eagle Hall, the commodious home of Postmaster Rice and his hospitable family, was the scene of this, the first Thanksgiving dinner of moment ever held in the beautiful Bonito valley. Ten miles farther down the valley reside Mr. A. C. Austin's family, another hospitable group of Northern people.

The White Oaks mining region comprises, respectively, the districts of White Oaks, Parsons, Nogal, Bonito and Eagle Creek. Hopeful Mountain, one mile from Parsons, is about 1,500 feet high. It is a mountain of low-grade gold-bearing ore which, it is said, will average more than \$5 per ton. The outcropping ore body lies northeast and southwest, and is 4,000 feet long by about 300 feet wide, extending to the mountains adjoining it on each side, the larger veins being connected by smaller cross-cut veins or dikes from one to forty feet in width. The Rialto group shows three bodies of ore 2,200 feet in length, and respectively 600, 250, and 145 feet in width, all reaching to the height of 1,000 feet, developed by shaft and tunnel work, and producing the twenty-two-carat flour gold. A tunnel has been started which will connect Nogal and Hopeful cañons. It will, when completed, cross-cut the Nogal and Rialto ore bodies at a depth of from five to 1,500 feet. Water, timber, and coal abound in and about Bonito valley. Nature has provided about everything needed for the successful development of this entire region. It will take considerable money to develop the great natural quarrying or milling propositions. When the facts that are now being written of become known to Northern and Eastern men of means and influence, it will not be long before abundant capital will be furnished for the development of these vast bodies of gold, silver, and copper ores.

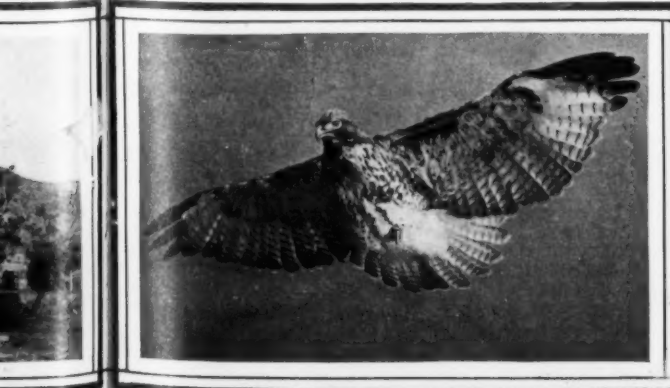
Experts who have visited this territory, and who have tested the rock taken from many points on the "Hopeful" mine, state that the ore is a decomposed porphyritic quartz, very soft, and which produces a fine twenty-two-carat flour gold. This result has been reached by

the ordinary "panning" method, by assays, and by milling for the past fourteen years portions of the rock. The astounding statement is made that this immense body of ore, which is practically in sight, will run from 100,000,000 to 300,000,000 tons. Even if the lower estimate was the conservative one, it would take about 100 years, with the aid of about all the cyanide machinery that could be crowded into the valley, to successfully mine (I should say quarry) this great natural deposit. The ore will be gathered after the blasts are made, and placed in gravitation cars, which will run down the valley to the mill, where it will be ground by the ore crushers, the resulting ore pulp passing thence to the cyanide tanks farther down. Underlying this ore strata, at a depth of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, lies a huge body—how large no one can estimate—of sulphide ore, which runs about \$10 per ton. The points in favor of this quarry proposition may be briefly stated as follows: The natural location provides a down grade, which obviates a heavy pull in order to transport the ore to a given point, either by the aid of teams or a steam or electric tramway. The climate is ideal for outdoor work in all seasons. There will be no need of deep shaft work and expensive shaft timbering, nor will it require the expensive item of hoisting ore to the surface. No fuel will be required to prevent pipes from freezing, and the soft rock, which is easily mined, can be blasted off the side of the mountain or knocked down by dynamite. In the Bonito valley, a few miles below, is to be found fully a million dollars' worth of standing timber.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, who has an international reputation as a mining expert, and who was for some time in South Africa in the employ of the Rothschilds, has a knowledge of the world's leading mining camps. He states, after a personal investigation of this property, that it is one of the largest deposits of low-grade ore in the world, if not, in fact, the largest. He further states that the twenty-two-carat gold obtained from this mountain is the best quality he has ever seen in America. I think he is responsible for the statement that 5,000 tons of ore can be milled daily for the next hundred years from the Hopeful group alone, without exhausting the deposit as it is known to exist.

Professor A. C. Wilson's letter to the writer contains the following statements, the result of his investigation: "The properties are certainly very valuable. The mining districts are in their infancy, and I believe the next few years will see wonderful results from the proper handling of these high and low grade ores. The Parsons claims were to me the most interesting of the whole region. I take this mass of low-grade ore to be either the filling of an ancient crater or the result of a massive intrusion of volcanic material."

Continued on following page.



A MAMMOTH BIRD OF PREY.
Koch.



MOUNTAIN MISTLETOE.
Photograph by Koch for Leslie's Weekly.

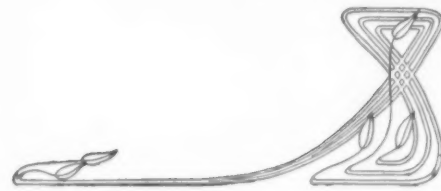


PANNING GOLD DUST AT "OLD ABE" MINE.—Photograph by Koch for Leslie's Weekly.



On a Happy Day

By Mary Wood



"**S**UCH a happy day!" Margery said, ecstatically. She sat on a low stool and watched a red rose blossom marvelously under Auntie Lou's slim, white fingers. "Valentine's next best to Christmas, I think. Why, I had eight. How many did you get, Auntie Lou?"

Auntie Lou pushed back a rebellious curl before she answered, absently, "I did not get any. I do not care for valentines."

Margery stared wide-eyed at such heresy.

"But you used to care—you used to get them," she exclaimed.

"Ah, that was so long ago," with a hard little laugh. "I had forgotten."

"Then it depends whether people are old?" Margery asked, anxiously.

"Yes, it depends on that—and on other people."

"How could you forget," the child asked, accusingly, "when you saved one? It's in the little brown trunk up in the attic. I know it was naughty of me to look," she added in guilty haste, "but it was raining hours and hours, and I had nothing to do, so I explored and found the trunk. First I thought there was nothing but stupid letters, but down in one corner was the cutest box and inside a valentine, all lace paper and red hearts. You don't mind my looking?" and she gazed anxiously at her aunt.

The girl was silent. She bent closely over her embroidery, but the astonished Margery saw a tear splash down into the golden heart of the rose.

"Why, Auntie Lou, you're crying?"

"It's nothing," Auntie Lou interposed hastily. "I ran my needle into my finger. That's what made me cry."

Margery still stared. "I thought grown-up folks never cried over such little things," she said, a trifle contemptuously. "Nanette says they don't. And when she combs my hair and I cry, she scolds. Perhaps this is an extra bad prick, though. Let me see, Auntie Lou."

But Auntie Lou rose in haste. "It's all right now," she averred in some confusion. "And Margery, dear, it is time for your afternoon walk. Nanette must be waiting, so run along."

Margery went up to her nursery soberly. Auntie Lou had behaved strangely, that was certain.

"Nanette," she said, decidedly, when at last they were out in the sunshine, "we can't go to the park to-day. I have to go down town, to Mr. Dan Horton's office. I know the way, for Auntie Lou took me there one day—710 Broadway, that's the place."

"But Miss Margery," protested Nanette, "what will your mamma say?"

"Oh, that's all right," Margery answered easily. "It's most necessary I should go. I have to carry a message—for Auntie Lou."

Now Nanette was a firm believer in Auntie Lou, so at last she consented.

That is why the elevator of 710 Broadway was that afternoon honored by the presence of an anxious-faced child and a reluctant nurse-maid. You see, during the long trip down town, Margery had begun to doubt the wisdom of her course, while Nanette was now sure of what mamma would say.

But Margery's courage began to revive when Dan

Horton glanced up from his desk. His smile was so reassuring that she stepped forward eagerly.

"Nanette's outside," she explained while he helped her into one of the big chairs. "I told her I had to ask you something very private."

Her Valentine

THE gold of the daffodil dwelt in her hair,

Her eyes were the cornflower's blue,

And the roses of summer had lent to her lips

Their richness of color and dew.

Her smile was a sunbeam that scattered the clouds

Of the darkest and dreariest day,

And her voice was the sweetest of music—so thought

The handsome young postman in gray.

ST. VALENTINE'S Day it was bitterly cold

As he tramped on his rounds in the snow,

And eager to meet him, she ran to the door, Her beautiful face in a glow.

"The saint has had nothing quite dainty enough

To send you," he hastened to say,

But the tears on her lashes went straight to the heart

Of the chivalrous lover in gray.

HER small slender hand in the clasp of his own

With masterful fingers he drew,

As he daringly said: "Will you take me instead

For your Valentine tender and true?"

He folded her close to his breast with a kiss—

"Little sweetheart, accept me, I pray,

And make me the happiest man in the world,

For my name it is Valentine Gray."

MINNA IRVING.

Mr. Horton's eyes twinkled, though he said, gravely, "You want to consult me about a case?"

"I don't know whether you call it a case. It's about Auntie Lou."

"Auntie Lou?" Mr. Horton bent forward eagerly. "Did she send you?"

"No, I came all myself." Margery was too triumphant to notice how suddenly the young man's face changed. "It's about her and a valentine. She didn't get a single one, and she feels awful bad about it."

Mr. Horton was nervously playing with a paper-cutter. He did not look at Margery as he asked very low, "And why do you think I could do anything to help?"

"It's just this way," Margery explained, cheerfully. "She said she had forgotten all about valentines. And then I told her she ought not to forget when she had one saved up in the little trunk in the attic, all white paper lace and red hearts."

Dan Horton caught his breath sharply.

"And then she ran a needle into her finger, and cried. But grown-up folks don't cry over such little things, do they? She wouldn't even show me the place. So I've been thinking that she cried just because she didn't get any valentine."

She paused expectantly, but Mr. Horton seemed too much absorbed in the view of a straggling line of city roofs to answer. So she went on desperately. "You used to send her valentines, at least the one in the trunk had your name on it. So I thought—I thought you would not mind sending her one to-day. I had eight, but one would be better than nothing. Won't you do it—to please me?" she begged.

Mr. Dan Horton turned from the window. "Yes, I will do it," he said, slowly, "to please you."

Margery slipped down off the chair. "Let's go get it right away," she said joyfully.

So a tall, broad-shouldered man and a radiant child and a bewildered nurse-maid went shopping. They bought a big box of bonbons—that was for Margery—and a bunch of red, red roses—that was for Auntie Lou.

"I've been thinking," said Mr. Horton, as he hailed a passing hansom, "that I might just as well take the valentine to her as send it. It would reach her more quickly."

Margery clapped her hands. "Yes, that would be best. Then we can see how pleased she is."

Auntie Lou heard footsteps, but she did not look up. Then came a red-rose fragrance, and Margery's voice cried: "See, Auntie Lou, a valentine!" And Auntie Lou looked up to see a tall figure holding out a bunch of red roses. The room swam before her as Margery flitted out of the door saying, reassuringly, "I'll be back as soon as Nanette takes off my things."

Nanette was unaccountably slow, so when the child ran down again Mr. Dan Horton had his arm around Auntie Lou. But Auntie Lou did not seem to mind. Her cheeks were very pink and her eyes were shining, and one of the red roses was in her hair.

"Now isn't Valentine's a happy day?" Margery asked.

"The happiest of days," Auntie Lou said, softly, blushing still redder under her lover's admiring gaze.

The New Southwest

Continued from page 159.

The Eagle Mining and Improvement Company and the American Gold Mining Company have about 400 claims located in the White Oaks country, some of which are in operation. Hundreds of additional hidden or undeveloped properties will no doubt be developed as the result of the prospecting operations that will be carried out during the next two or three years. The well-made mountain roads will enable the miners to transport at small cost from the Rock Island Railway station at Carizozo or Capitan the heavy machinery and supplies that will be required in the different mines. It is proposed to build an electrical plant at White Oaks, adjacent to the coal mines, for the purpose of supplying power, heat, and light to the town of White Oaks, and to all the towns and mining camps within a radius of thirty miles. Still another electrical plant, to be operated by water power, is talked of, the location to be in the Bonito valley, five miles from Parsons, and adjacent to an incomparable dam site. Eight miles of water rights have been reserved for the purpose of providing, when the dam is built, a lake a square mile in extent, which will, of course, store an enormous quantity of water, for use particularly during the dry season. Wealthy Northern people, who have visited Lincoln County, look with favor upon the proposed summer resort, the location of which will be around the shores of the lake, and which will extend back and up to the summit of the surrounding mountains, at an altitude of from seven to eight thousand feet. A club house, resort hotel, summer cottages, and small ranches for summer homes are included in the plans. A college is also talked of, the location to be on one of the adjacent picturesque mesas. The institution, which will be heavily endowed, will, in all educational matters make a strong feature of American citizenship.

Oats yielding forty-five pounds to the bushel are raised

here; also corn, wheat, rye, and vegetables and fruits of a superior quality, especially in the Bonito valley, where an occasional fruit ranch has been irrigated. Mr. A. C. Austin is probably the largest local producer of fruits and vegetables. His ranch lies in the centre of the picturesque Bonito Park, which years ago was the favorite haunt of the Mescalero Indians, one of the most famous warlike Apache tribes. In front of his house and across an arroyo are to be found the ruins of one of their forts, near which I obtained a good specimen of Aztec pottery. On this spot were held, many years ago, the powwows and war dances of the Mescaleros. Now the Park yields peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots, prunes, grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits and vegetables. Ranch products are seldom shipped from this vicinity, as the home market demand exceeds the supply for all that can be raised and gathered wild. Two hundred cars of apples were recently sent from Roswell to Chicago from one orchard. It was stated that next to the apples grown in Colorado, they were the finest ever seen in that market. Fine apples were also sent from Mr. Hale's Ruidoso River ranch to the Albuquerque, N. M., county fair, two of them weighing, respectively, twenty-two and twenty-six ounces. The finest potatoes are raised along the Bonito River and in Nogal Cañon. One specimen weighed four pounds. The cabbages weigh from twenty-five to forty pounds, while the pumpkins and squashes are enormous in size. Mr. P. G. Peters of Angus has built a unique apple cellar. There I saw about 50,000 pounds, or in the vicinity of 1,000 bushels, of apples, all the product of his own ranch.

The hunter, in search of genuine sport and healthful recreation, will find here an abundance of game, including deer, antelope, bear, mountain lions, wildcats, gray foxes, wild turkeys, quail and ducks. A few elk roam on the

plains, and a few wild mountain sheep still are left. Huge flocks of pinoneros, which feed on pinon nuts, may be seen here in all kinds of weather, while the music from the throats of thousands of mocking-birds can be heard on every side in the woods.

Luxuriant wild flowers grow and thrive in profusion on the mountains and in the valleys. The predominating colors are yellow, scarlet and purple. The flowers give out, as a rule, but little perfume. The cactus varieties are numerous. Soap is made both from the Spanish dagger and the Spanish bayonet, or yucca palm, cactus. The Mexicans call these varieties amole, or soap weed, sometimes the amole palmilla—or soap palm. The forestry varieties include the cedars, junipers, evergreen, oak, yellow pine, spruce, balsam, white oak, maple, cottonwood, quaking asp, pinon, walnut, locust, and thorn trees. The algereta bush seems to be a native growth. The Mexicans during November gather large quantities of the algereta berries, from which is made a palatable jelly.

Inquiries for information in relation to the Territory may be addressed either to J. M. Rice, Postmaster at Parsons, N. M., or to Mr. Milton George, No. 314 Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill. These gentlemen, together with Judge John Y. Hewitt and the editor of the White Oaks Eagle, have all contributed valuable information for use in this article. Mr. S. M. Wharton edits the Eagle. His company has just published a book entitled "The Resources of the White Oaks Country."

If Tired, Restless, Nervous,

W. L. KE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. Strengthens permanently. Improves the general health.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a *preferred list*, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telephone. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOW STRONG is the power of the regnant forces of Wall Street is shown by the recurring spells of apathy and activity which the market manifests, according to the dictates of its ruling forces. An observant man will discover that when an apathetic period is about to follow, all the financial columns in all the great newspapers, generally on Monday morning, will begin to tell of the dismal outlook. Next it will be observed that the manipulation of stocks, to create activity and strength, has suddenly ceased. Rumors of important deals and combinations are no longer circulated, but instead we read of figures intended to show that increasing expenses of the railroads are becoming a heavy burden and a threatening factor of the situation. It will be noticed, too, that the extreme dullness which is thus deliberately invited by leading financiers usually precedes either

the expectation of a bad bank statement, of exports of gold, or of something else affecting the money market and calculated to renew the stringency of last December.

These heroic efforts to hold the market down, indicate how nicely it is balanced and how cleverly it is manipulated. The simple fact is that the public, having been taught a costly lesson by its experience during the past few months, is in no mood to enter the market as a purchaser of stocks on an extensive scale. A year or two ago, the public was eager to buy stocks on a dividend basis of 3½, 3¼, and 4 per cent., and investors were told that money was so plentiful that interest rates must ultimately decline, as we could no longer expect to see money earning more than about 3½ to 4 per cent. Now even good bonds that net fully 4 per cent. to purchasers are not in demand, and the public is inclined to unload railway stocks that will not yield better than 4 per cent.

All this again emphasizes my argument in favor of a general liquidation in the stock market until a new and lower level of prices has been reached. Until we see this new level we cannot expect a general well-sustained bull movement. Conservative bankers are not satisfied any better than

Continued on following page.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Statement OF THE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1902,
at market value..... \$46,313,734 56

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:

For Premiums and Annuities..... \$10,928,613 07
For Interest, etc..... 2,511,954 83
\$13,440,567 90
\$59,754,302 46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Claims by Death..... \$2,473,166 40
Matured Endowments and Annuities..... 1,078,794 09
Surrender Values..... 687,491 35
*Premium Abatements..... 699,570 06
Total Paid Policy-Holders..... \$4,939,021 90

Added to Reserve,
\$5,427,416 00

Pennsylvania, and other
state taxes..... \$323,364 93

Salaries, Medical Fees,
Office and Legal Expenses..... \$423,409 86

Commissions to Agents
and Rents..... 1,617,039 24

Agency and other Expenses..... 97,464 28

Advertising, Printing
and Supplies..... 83,853 14

Office Furniture, Maintenance
of Properties, etc..... 159,145 07

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1903..... \$52,111,004 04

*In addition to the above abatements the Company allotted to deferred dividend policies \$539,708.61, making the total apportionment of surplus during 1902 \$1,279,278.67

ASSETS:

City Loans, Railroad and Water
Bonds, Bank and other Stocks..... \$18,922,808 72

Mortgages and Ground Rents (1st
Liens)..... 20,488,000 29

Premium Notes, secured by Policies,
etc..... 1,251,570 35

Loans on Collateral, Policy Loans,
etc..... 8,020,616 55

Home Office, Boston Office and Real
Estate, bought under foreclosure
2,907,902 11

Cash in Banks, Trust Companies and
on hand..... 520,106 02

Net Ledger Assets..... \$52,111,004 04

Net Deferred and Unreported Pre-
miums..... 1,520,938 54

Interest Due and Accrued, etc..... 470,252 51

Market Value of Stocks and Bonds
over cost..... 580,761 53

Gross Assets, January 1, 1903..... \$54,682,956 62

LIABILITIES:

Death Claims reported,
but awaiting proof..... \$329,004 00

Reserve at 3, 3½ and
4 per cent. to Re-in-
sure Risks..... 47,612,023 00

Surplus on Unreported
Policies, etc..... 149,095 18

Surplus accumulated
upon special forms of
policies..... 3,273,841 09

Surplus for all other
Contingencies..... 3,318,993 35

New Business of the Year: 29,729
Policies for..... \$69,632,777 00

Insurance Outstanding December 31,
1902, 114,831 Policies for..... 276,110,015 00

HARRY F. WEST, President.

GEORGE K. JOHNSON, Vice-President.

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

JESSE J. BARKER, Actuary.

AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT AND WHAT WILL COME OF IT.

In a recent issue of a very prominent publication, I published an advertisement which reads as follows:

"A SAFE INVESTMENT: Those who have modest sums saved for a rainy day, and who don't want to lose in uncertain ventures, yet who are willing to investigate an enterprise, that is conducted on honor and with every guarantee of certain profits, will learn something of interest and to their profit by addressing E. M. Armstrong, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago. Gilt-edged references in abundance." I received a number of inquiries in answer to this announcement. The advertisement states nothing about the character of the investment, for I depended entirely upon the faith that the readers had in the publication, and confident that they would understand that no advertisement that had behind it any unreliable or improper motive could appear in the columns of this paper for any money and I wasn't disappointed in the result.

To tell you in an advertisement all about the investment in which I am interested would take too much space and cost too much money, but I will say this, that it is one of the safest investments that has been recently offered to the public and it will bear the most rigid investigation, and will pay those interested large profits for many years to come, at least calculation twenty years. I myself have invested practically all that I have in the world in the enterprise. It involves tens of thousands of dollars on my part and will make me very wealthy. A limited amount of stock is offered for sale by the directors and a few investors can be accommodated.

It is an enterprise that is endorsed by many of the most reliable and best posted business men in the country. The members of the Directory Board comprise men who would not under any circumstances allow their names to be used in connection with unreliable ventures.

For the Stock You Would Send Your Money to One of the Soundest Banks in the West who is the depository of the company. These points I mention that you may appreciate that the enterprise is on the soundest basis and that you would be doing business with parties whose statements are reliable.

It does not matter whether the amount you have to invest is \$50, or \$500, or even more. This proposition will repay you many times for the trouble writing for further particulars and for your convenience.

I attach a coupon, which please sign your name to and address to me in an envelope under a 2c stamp. If you do not wish to mutilate your paper you need not cut out the coupon, but address me by letter or postal.

E. M. ARMSTRONG,
Chamber of Commerce
Bldg., CHICAGO.

E. M. Armstrong, 472 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir: Please send me full particulars of the reliable investment. It being understood that I am under no obligations to invest unless I choose to do so of my own free will.

Name.....

Address.....

\$1,200 a Year for Life

Secured by Small Monthly Payments.

There is nothing speculative about crude rubber. It can be sold every day in the year, in every market in the world and at a stable price that has been steadily advancing for many years. For a quarter of a century the world's supply of crude rubber has always been spoken for months before it has reached a civilized market. It can be gathered every day in the year irrespective of weather or season. The ignorant and improvident natives who gather it to-day almost invariably "tap to death" the tree that brings them their golden harvest, and in the virgin jungle no white man can live to guide and oversee them. Hence, the price has doubled in ten years, and the question of the world's supply of rubber for the future becomes of vast moment.

We are changing the production of Crude Rubber from the primitive and destructive method heretofore employed to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry. No industry ever underwent so radical a development as we are now engaged in without making immensely wealthy those who accomplished the change.

We have 6,175 acres of land in the state of Chiapas, the most fertile soil in Mexico, and we are developing this land into a commercial rubber orchard under the most successful conditions and plans known to scientific forestry. We are selling shares in this plantation, each representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land.

Each acre as soon as it is sold, is cleared and planted to 600 rubber trees; 400 of these are tapped to death before maturity, leaving at the end of the development period 200 trees, the normal number per acre for permanent yield. The advantage of this method is, that by beginning the tapping thus early, dividends begin also in the same year.

Any one can own such shares, or acres, by paying for them in small monthly installments. Supposing you buy only five. You pay \$20 a month for 12 months, then \$10 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—\$276 each; but during the period of these payments you will have received dividends amounting to \$210 per share; hence, the actual cost of your shares, or acres, is only \$66 each, and you own real estate then worth at least \$2,500, and from the maturity period onward, longer than you can live, your five acres, or shares, will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of \$1,200. This is a most conservative estimate (based on Government reports of the United States and Great Britain, the most reliable sources of information in the world) for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound. Of course, if you buy 10 shares your income would be \$2,400 yearly, or better still 25 shares will yield \$6,000 a year.

Five Acres, or Shares, in our Rubber Orchard planted to 1,000 Rubber Trees will at maturity yield you a sure and certain income of \$100 a month for more years than you can possibly live. Your dividends average 25 per cent. during the period of small monthly payments.

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. The State Street Trust Company of Boston holds the title to our property in Mexico as Trustee. We agree to deposit with them the money paid in for shares, and we file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. This company also acts as Registrar of our stock. We agree to place with the Trust Company a cash forfeit to be held as security to the shareholders that we will fulfill every detail of our contract. You are fully protected against loss in case of lapse of payment or in case of death, and you are granted a suspension of payments for ninety days at any time you wish. Furthermore, we agree to loan you money on your shares.

RUBBER! Indispensable as wheat or cotton, or coal. American manufacturers alone consume annually sixty million pounds of crude rubber, worth at least forty million dollars. Yet the supply falls short of the demand. The immediate completion of the Pacific cable would consume the entire available supply of rubber in the United States to-day.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly installments, will bring you an average return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY DURING THE PERIOD OF PAYMENT, and will then bring you \$100 A MONTH FOR MORE THAN A LIFETIME, we could not keep you out. Send us \$20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares—\$40 for 10 shares—\$100 for 25 shares (\$4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself, not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years, when perhaps you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through 40 states, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. It will be sent to you immediately, on request.

Mutual Rubber Production Co.
88 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, TIE-ROUT AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to Fordham Road. Confirmed December 3, 1902; entered January 17, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 17, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, MANHATTAN AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from 100th Street to 110th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11, PLIMPTON AVENUE OPENING, from Boscobel Avenue to Featherbed Lane. Confirmed December 4, 1902; entered January 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

1ST WARD, HAMILTON AVENUE SEWER from St. Mark's Place to Stuyvesant Place.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 15 to 28, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10, DAWSON STREET PAVING AND CURBING, from Westchester Avenue to Lefferts Lane.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 14, 1903.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING,
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.
During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, HOME STREET SEWER, from Whitlock Avenue to Hoe Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH STREET SEWER, from the Southern Boulevard to Arthur Avenue; CLINTON AVENUE SEWER, between East 180th Street and East 182d Street; CROTONA AVENUE SEWER between East 180th Street and East 182d Street; BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 179th Street and East 182d Street; also, HUGHES AVENUE SEWER, between East 177th Street and East 182d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 20 to February 2, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET OPENING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Kingsbridge Road. Confirmed November 24, 1902; entered January 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 16, 1903.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

they have been with the situation. They do not like to see the ultimate issues of enormous amounts of new securities, both bonds and stocks, by great railway systems, no matter whether the purpose is the acquisition of new lines or the extension and betterment of old ones. These enormous issues must inevitably absorb large amounts of invested capital, and at this time, when investors are gorged with securities, it is no wonder that the new issues are difficult to market and that the tendency of money is to firmness. Yet a Spring advance in the market is now far more probable than it has been, if conditions are right.

The great railway lines would not be so eager to spend large amounts of money but for the fact that in some instances the expenditure is compulsory. The competing trunk lines, especially the Pacific railways, are getting ready for fierce competition, in which the business will go to the best equipped and shortest route, and the fittest alone will survive. The Union Pacific is trying to bring San Francisco and Los Angeles within three or four days of Chicago. The Rock Island and the Santa Fe do not propose to be distanced, and the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific have ideas of their own. So eager are the great railways to get money to finance their plans that the Pennsylvania recently borrowed \$35,000,000 for six months at 4½ per cent., even before the stockholders had held the meeting called to authorize the enlargement of the capital. Possibly it is feared that some stockholder may take proceedings in the courts to prevent the proposed increase in the stock and the bonded indebtedness of this great railway, on the ground that if it has been making the vast surplus which its annual reports have shown, there is no need of going into the market for additional funds.

But all the railroads are doing this and so are all the great industrials. And yet the net earnings of the railways are beginning to shrink. The gross earnings are large, but they have not increased as rapidly of late as have the expenses, and the result is a decline in net earnings, in some instances most significant. It is true that the anthracite and bituminous coal roads, under the stimulation of the most extravagant prices for coal that this generation has witnessed, are making heavy increases both in gross and net earnings, but with the decline in the price of coal this situation must change also. If railway earnings decrease, as they ultimately must and will, it must be borne in mind that all the additional issues of bonds and of stocks will still require the payment of interest charges and dividends, if their prices are to be maintained. How can these payments be made, if earnings shrink? That is the problem that must be met, perhaps before the next Presidential election. Meanwhile, those who are on the inside of our great corporations, who know what is going on, who manipulate deals and combinations, who organize independent "syndicates" to buy railways, coal properties, and other things, that may be unloaded at a big profit on some parent organization, are reaping a rich harvest.

The report of Congressman Littlefield, on the anti-trust bill, in the House, was not far from the truth when it said that "profit to the persons in control inspires the operation as well as the organization of our corporations." This applies particularly to the industrial combinations or so-called trusts, all of which are notoriously overcapitalized. At this point it is pertinent to quote these additional words from Mr. Littlefield's report. They convey a warning and a lesson to those who believe in the future prosperity of our overcapitalized industrial combinations. The report says:

"Successful overcapitalization involves the necessity of declaring a dividend upon the overcapitalization equal to a dividend upon actual value, thus giving to the stock an earning capacity and creating an artificial market value. If all of the overcapitalization were held by the promoters and organizers, and was not held for the purpose of increasing the return, there would be no object in overcapitalizing."

"It is not believed that any of these corporations yet organized have ever been dominated by or organized for the altruistic purpose of reducing the price to the consumer. The controlling purpose in such organizations is believed to be what it natur-

ally would be—the profit of the parties thereto. If the public receives any benefit, it is incidental. Profit to the persons in control inspires their operation as well as organization. To what extent we are now paying exorbitant prices to produce abnormal returns no one can tell, as no reports are now made to any authority, State or national, that give any adequate information on that point. This is one of the things that this bill seeks to accomplish. It is through the facility offered for overcapitalization that the promoters of great combinations, formed from independent corporations and competing business concerns, get their enormous fees.

"Overcapitalization furnishes the convenient opportunity for concealing the profitable character of the enterprise. Publicity, by creating an intelligent public sentiment, will go far toward ameliorating oppressive conditions. If it is a fact that competitors are ruthlessly destroyed and prices are increased in order that enormous returns may be received upon a relatively insignificant investment, and the search-light of publicity can be turned thereon, it is doubtful if the persons who are responsible for such a reprehensible condition could long stand the well-directed public indignation that would be thus aroused."

"S. N. Y.": Complaint noted. Advice if trouble continues.

"H. D.": Chicago: The general manager of The Commonwealth Mexican Plantation Association says it has sold all its shares. He fails to give me a report of the property's condition and I am unable to give you the information.

"C.": Baltimore, Wis.: (1) Corn Products Company is engaged in a business less likely to be affected by times of depression than that of the United States Realty Company, as the latter is engaged in the construction of steel buildings. Real estate always suffers severely in hard times. (2) No. (3) No.

"Hill," Mt. Vernon: (1) National Biscuit and American Woolen preferred are regarded as good industrial investments of their character, of course not gilt-edged. (2) From time to time reports are heard regarding an increase of the capital of the Standard Oil Company. Some day these reports may materialize. You are getting good returns on your stock and I would not sacrifice it.

Continued on page 164.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

WE WISH to call your special attention to an article on the "Oil Industry," in the February 5th number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers of this enterprising paper, recognizing the universal interest taken in this, the most important growing industry of America at the present time, have devoted two pages to the subject, and as illustrative of the industry as it exists in California, they have chosen the McKittrick district, one of the most promising fields, and reproduced photographs, taken by their own artist, of the Dabney Oil Company's property, the leading property of that district, as the best illustration of the progress and development of the business in California.

As fiscal Agents of the Dabney Oil Company, we respectfully call your attention to the merits of this property and the unusual opportunity it offers for investment in the infancy of its development.

The Company was not incorporated until the property was on a paying basis. It has already paid large dividends and is now, with only 17 wells, paying 1½ per cent. per month, or 15 per cent. annually, on the par value of the stock, and has proven oil land enough for 250 more wells in that district, and valuable holdings in other oil sections.

It has several wells partly completed and with the constant advance that is taking place in the price of oil will vigorously push the development of its property, and before the end of this year the earnings should be three or four times what they are to-day.

The stock of the Company is rapidly advancing, is now selling for \$1.50 per share, and will advance in proportion to the increased earnings.

We cheerfully recommend this stock as a safe and profitable investment, and will be pleased to furnish you with any further information, if desired.

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OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of January 27 to February 9, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10, BRYANT STREET SEWER, from West Farms Road to Westchester Avenue.

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, CROMWELL AVENUE SEWER, from Inwood Avenue to East 170th Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND STREET SEWER, between Marps Avenue and Belmont Avenue. FAIRMONT PLACE SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and Prospect Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 23, 1903.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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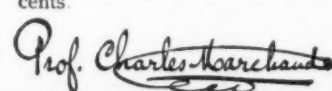
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE DISSOLUTION of the Equal Rights Life Insurance Association, in which about a thousand residents in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., are interested, and the appointment of a receiver is announced. The reason for the failure is frankly acknowledged to be a large deficit, due to the increasing number of deaths of members. Prominent business men were interested in the organization of the association, and they believed that life insurance could be provided for the members on the assessment plan more cheaply and securely than by the plan offered by well-established old-line companies. They were entirely honest in this belief, just as most of the promoters of assessment insurance associations have been; but they found, as all such associations have found and will continue to find, that unless the charges for insurance are sufficiently large to cover a reserve fund for all emergencies, the time will come when, as members grow older, the deaths will increase so rapidly that the losses will become too heavy for the surviving members. I have frequently pointed out that while, insurance in a fraternal or assessment association may apparently be very cheap at the outset, it constantly becomes dearer as the death losses increase, and ultimately costs as much as insurance in an old-line company or places an unsupportable burden upon the association and breaks it down. When a man takes out a policy in a strong old-line company he knows precisely what he is to pay for all time, and he knows, moreover, that if it costs him somewhat more than insurance in a fraternal order, the additional cost is an asset giving a constantly increasing value to the policy.

"C." Hampton: It is a fake, and no mistake.
"H." Adrian, Mich.: Write to the editor of the *Specialist*, 95 William Street, New York.
"R." Cleveland, O.: I would rather pay a little more in a stronger and better established company.
"G." Fitchburg, Mass.: (1) I should hardly advise it. (2) Would prefer a stronger and larger company.
"A." Philadelphia: It is doing a large business, but its expenses are very heavy and it is by no means a leading company.
"John." Pittsburg, Kan.: It has suffered some vicissitudes and been subject to considerable criticism for its methods, some of which I do not approve.
"Puzzled," Kewanee, Ill.: (1) I do not believe in anything that offers an insecure security. The best cannot be too strong. Don't speculate with your life insurance.
"C." Union Place, Neb.: They are not as safe as the bonds offered by the strong, old-line companies, such as the Equitable Life, the New York Life, or the Mutual Life.
"B." Evert, Mich.: (1) I certainly would not take the proposed policy. Either one of the New York companies you mention would be better, or the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia. (2) An en-


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LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted should be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, whether subscribers or not.
N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.



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 Opposite MARSHALL FIELD & CO. CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

dowment policy, if your circumstances will permit it, will be the better.
"G." Plattaburg: You need have no fear about the permanence or the security of the annuity you propose to take. It is absolutely guaranteed by abundant and unquestionable resources and reserves.
"W. N. M." Washington: (1) I would not give up my policy, although the company is not one of the largest. But if you take out a new policy, you can accomplish your purpose by buying a 20-year endowment.
"F. O. B." Sonora, Cal.: My best judgment agrees with that of the four agents of the other companies to which you refer. New companies, naturally, have not the same standing as old and well-seasoned ones. You had better take the best.
"G. J." Lexington, Ky.: You will find the Travelers' of Hartford reliable. The company that offers you unusual inducements such as you suggest, usually makes such offers at the sacrifice of security. The Travelers' contracts are as liberal as can honestly be made.
"W. W." New London: (1) Ultimately, there will be not much difference in the returns. The first and last companies you mention will probably give you the best satisfaction. (2) Yes, because I think it will give you better satisfaction and finally better results. (3) I have no doubt that the rates in the Royal Arcanum and all the other fraternal orders must be increased.

The Hermit.

India's Railway System.

INFORMATION WHICH may be valuable to some of our American manufacturers of railway material and supplies comes to us from Calcutta, India, where large and increasing expenditures for railway extension and improvement are under contemplation. During the year 1901, 576 miles were added to the railway system of India, bringing the total mileage open at the close of the year to 25,373 miles. Sanction was given during the year 1901 to the construction of 715 miles of railway, making a total of 2,126 miles sanctioned and still to be constructed. The total budget allotment for railways for the official year 1900-1901 was \$2,596,094, and for the official year 1901-1902, \$2,932,969. The old trunk lines of India, uniting Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, compare favorably, it is said, in many respects with the first-class railways in the United States, though the equipment, locomotives, passenger coaches, etc., are much lighter and of different construction, and those in the United States have smoother tracks, owing to the heavier rails used and the larger number of sleepers per mile. They are, however, not as well finished as the best Indian roads in such matters as substantial fencing, bridges, station buildings, platforms, etc., but the Indian railways are not provided with automatic block-working installations, and their termini and important stations have not the points interlocked and worked by electricity or air pressure, or by a combination of both.

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"We think that a careful and judicious selection of his fiction might be advantageously presented by a good translator to the English reader, and be productive not only of great delight, but of very profound instruction."—*North American Review*.
"To the student of manners his vivid and by all accounts truthful portrait of low and middle-class life in the first half of the eighteenth century at Paris will never lose its value."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
"In the details of his masculine and nervous pictures he appears to be laughing at the follies, but the whole composition frequently makes an awful and startling representation of the consequences of vice."—*Edinburgh Review*.
"No one of his contemporaries was as well known. The names of Balzac, George Sand, and even the elder Dumas, seemed obscure beside his."—*The Bookman*.
"More racy and more powerful than any other writer I am aware of."—*Bulwer-Lytton*.
"Lively and amusing sketches of life."—*Professor George Saintsbury*.

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is remarkable: business opportunities never better, climate unsurpassed. The NICKEL PLATE ROAD will sell daily, February 15th to April 30th, special one-way tickets Buffalo, N. Y., to Pacific Coast points at rate \$42. Through service, via either D., L. & W. or W. S. roads, New York City to Chicago, in connection with NICKEL PLATE ROAD, from Buffalo. Also valid in the famous trans-continental tourist cars which can be taken at Rotterdam Jc. every Monday and Wednesday night. For rates and full information write, phone, or call on A. W. Ecclestone, 385 Broadway, New York City. Postal card will do.

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PACIFIC TRADING CO., 355 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 162.

"N. C." Ottawa: Error rectified.
"G." Danville, Penn.: Answer by mail.
"M." Manchester, Va.: I do not advise on grain; only on stocks and bonds.
"E. H." Columbus, O.: You should advertise your proposition, as it is a business one.
"H." Southampton, L. I.: (1) I do not rely on its statements. (2) It is not an investment.
"E." Dewey: (1) I do not think it will be profitable. (2) They do a large business but are not members of the Stock Exchange.

"Farmer," Chippewa Falls, Wis.: (1) I do not advise on grain. (2) The concern has no rating that I can find and I would not be inclined to follow the advice it gives.

"G." Perth Amboy, N. J.: (1) I have never thought favorably of the property, because of the evident purpose of insiders to sell the shares. (2) I would not buy them.

"M. B." New York: I would not undertake to speculate with \$100. No leading brokerage house would care to operate on a slender margin, and you ought not to deal through any others.

"C." Vermont: (1) I am told that there is too much water in the Toledo Electric stock. (2) Norfolk and Western at present commends itself to me. (3) Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, and Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, are members of the Stock Exchange.

"W." Sherbrooke: It is difficult to unravel the condition of the telephone property to which you refer. It is deeply involved in litigation, and until that is settled the value of the bonds will be largely an unknown quantity. I do not see that you can do anything but await the outcome.

"M. S." Baltimore: Mistakes will happen. The Corn Products Company is engaged in a profitable business and the men in charge of it are competent and money-makers. The fact that dividends on the common are being talked about has led many to speculate in it. The preferred, of course, is safer.

"F. B." New York: (1) I certainly would keep my Amalgamated Copper. The parties who dominate it, in my judgment, will eventually control the situation, and that will mean much higher prices for the shares. (2) The reports regarding Greene Consolidated are so conflicting that it seems highly speculative, but it always appears to be in demand when it drops toward 20.

"G." Girard, Kan.: The Kansas City firms you mention would probably be very glad to answer far more fully and satisfactorily than I can, the big budget of questions you fire at me. If you will follow my column carefully I think you will find most of your inquiries answered and obtain the information you seek in a short time. I do not advise regarding speculation in grain, however.

"S." Munhall, Penn.: (1) The chances, as circumstances are now, favor an advance rather than a decline in Union Pacific common. There are indications that the market is gathering strength and that operators are determined to advance stocks as soon as money market conditions permit. Whether they will succeed or not I am not prepared to say. You might protect yourself by buying the Union Pacific convertibles.

"Investor," Indianapolis: (1) The 34 per cent. convertibles of the Pennsylvania Railroad look high enough at prevailing prices, in view of the proposed enormous increase in the bonds and stocks of this great corporation. (2) The courts have been asked to grant an order, on behalf of a customer, for an examination of the books of the Haight & Freese Co. The customer declares that margins of profits have been improperly represented to him.

"F. P. C." Illinois: (1) The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s are a fairly good speculative bond. Recent information leads me to believe the same about Continental Tobacco 4s, which are considerably cheaper. (2) The Adams Express 4s belong to the investment class. The guaranteed shares of the Manhattan Elevated, paying 7 per cent., look to me now like a high-class investment. As compared with other guaranteed stocks, these sell from 30 to 40 points lower.

"G." Concord, N. H.: (1) The passage of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company justifies what I said. The ship-building industry of this country is not in good shape. (2) Pay no attention to the circulars giving you quotations on American Penny Express, Consolidated Oil Company of California, and International Tire Wheel. A lot of juggling with these snide stocks is going on, intended simply to deceive unfortunates who have been roped into them.

"Revilo," Troy: (1) I do not advise the purchase of the 8 per cent. bonds to which you allude. They may be all right for the present, but I presume you want a permanent investment. (2) I have endeavored to get at the facts regarding the Douglas shoe stock, but have not succeeded to such an extent that I can advise the purchase of the shares. The trouble with such securities is that if you ever wish to dispose of them and they are not listed, you may find difficulty in getting your money back. If you buy listed stocks you can always market them.

"Bank," Toledo: (1) New York bankers generally believe that the money market will work easier through the spring and summer, but that danger signals will be put up toward fall and winter. (2) The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad recently arranged with the banks for a \$35,000,000 loan, at 4 1/2 per cent., but with the understanding that the money should be re-deposited with the banks and receive 3 per cent. interest, shows that the promoters of large enterprises are willing to pay a bonus, in order to be prepared for emergencies. Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad pays 1 1/2 per cent. per annum for a call on money at 4 1/2 per cent.

"G. T. W." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) The possibility of extensive labor disturbances on some of the railway systems and of Venezuelan complications, has tended to repress an evident desire on the part of strong manipulators to advance prices this month. I would not sell stocks short, but if these clouds on the horizon disappear and money remains cheap, would buy for a profitable turn. (2) Almost any of the active, wide-awake shares. (3) I hear good reports of Realty and equally good reports of Steel Spring, and advise that I cannot confirm are again favorable to American Ice. (4) Unless it is settled, yes. (5) Cannot advise regarding cotton.

Continued on following page.

Pino's Cure for Consumption has cured Coughs for forty years. It is still on the market.

Mrs. Flanagan—"I want a pair of shoes for my boy."

Salesman—"French kid, ma'am?"

Mrs. Flanagan—"No, sir. Irish kid."

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

He (facetiously)—"A society belle should have the right ring."

She (demurely)—"Well, I have hopes."

The Sohmer Piano is recognized by the music-loving public as one of the best in the world. Visit the warehouses, Sohmer Building, 170 5th Ave., before buying elsewhere.

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If you are not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of \$500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 35 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfill any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL \$3.20 EXPRESS
QUARTS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from any body else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

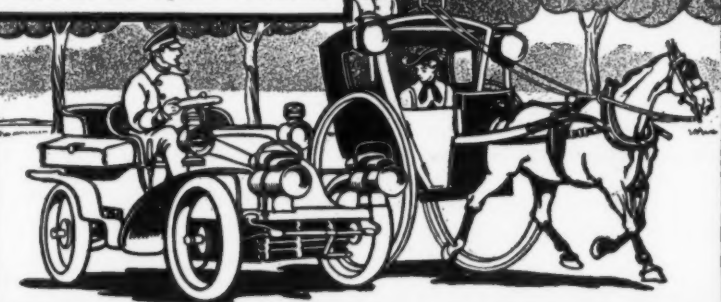
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Be a

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THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." Newburg, N. Y.: Address the Bankers' Magazine, New York.

"W." Patchogue: Of course such shares must not be regarded as investments. They are all speculative. This makes them attractive to the people who like to take chances in a lottery, of which I am not one.

"D. B.": (1) Union Pacific convertibles are an excellent investment bond and they have a unique speculative possibility. They are well secured by a mortgage covering a first lien on over a thousand miles of previously unmortgaged railroad. They mature in 1901, are subject to redemption at 102½ on any interest day after May 1st, 1906, and until that time are convertible into common stock at par upon presentation. As a 4 per cent. bond upon a road showing a surplus more than three times the amount of their interest, they must be regarded as cheap around par, even without their speculative value, in the shape of a four years' call on Union Pacific stock at par. (2) I think very well of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 4½s at prevailing prices, and also of Kansas City Southern 3s around 69.

"H." Milwaukee: (1) Chicago Great Western has possibilities. I would not sacrifice my shares. I see some indication that the market may be advanced this spring, unless untoward and unexpected circumstances happen. In that event the cheaper stocks, picked up at present prices, will yield a profit. (2) Announcement of the extra dividend on Pressed Steel Car seemed to serve as a cover for the sale of the shares. It would be better if this company would use its surplus to pay off the debts it accumulated not long ago, when it needed money. The amount charged off for depreciation is ridiculously small. (3) The Rock Island common shares are a good speculation, on declines, but you must bear in mind that they have no voting power.

"I. X." Augusta, Ga.: It is obviously impossible to fix a price at which a stock can be safely bought. Unexpected contingencies may always arise. A great many shrewd and able men on Wall Street think that all of the stocks that have had a notable decline during the last few months are getting ready for an advance. I know that many have been picking up small lots of American Ice, common and preferred, of Corn Products, Texas Pacific, Toledo St. Louis and Western, Kansas City Southern, Norfolk and Western, Amalgamated Copper, and, in fact, all of the stocks that have shown activity and strength in boom times. Many are advocating the purchase of Erie common and predicting its advance to the level of Reading common, on the basis of present earnings and future prospects. For investment, for a long pull, you probably cannot do better than to buy Manhattan Elevated, as things now stand.

New York, February 5, 1903.

JASPER.

Business Chances Abroad.

THE merciless and abominable oppressions practiced by the Turkish government upon the Christian inhabitants of Asia Minor are having one result doubtless not counted on by his Majesty Abdul Hamid. Our consul at Harput, Mr. Norton, says that the large emigration from his district, settled almost exclusively in the United States, has given rise to a familiarity with American articles and taste for them, and has brought about personal relations between the two countries which are of incalculable value as a foundation for business connections. How much compensatory advantage will come to us or to the people of Asia Minor from this situation depends upon the efforts put forth by American business houses to secure the trade thus open to them. An interesting result of the establishment of the consulate at Harput, at the beginning of 1901, has been the steady growth of direct exportations to the United States. Various products of the region have hitherto found their way ultimately to America, after purchase by merchants at Marseilles, or Constantinople, or in the seaports of Anatolia. A steadily and rapidly growing trade in rugs, skins, and sausage-casings has been established with America, and the prospects for further extension are good. Since then American tools, for working both wood and metal, have found their way into the country and are thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Norton says that one influence that will help American trade greatly is a notable confidence in American integrity and in the quality of American wares, heightened by the growing dissatisfaction with the cheap articles imported from Europe. Artisans and mechanics are unanimous in desiring that a regular importation of the articles should be brought about. Inquiries are frequent for small steam and petroleum engines, for lathes, for saw-mills, for flouring mills, for cotton and wool machinery, for water-power outfits, and for cotton-gins.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED. DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company, with a capital of \$500,000 paid in full and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter? DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfill any promise we make? DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods? WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKY goes direct from our distillery to you, carries a United States Registered Distiller's Guarantee of purity and age and saves you the big profits of the dealers. Read our offer elsewhere in this paper. The Hayner Distilling Co.

WEDDING INVITATIONS and Announcements. Printed and Engraved. Up-to-Date Styles. Finest work and material. 100 Stylish Visiting Cards 75 cents. Samples and Valuable Booklet "WEDDING ETIQUETTE" FREE. J. W. COCKRUM, 551 Main St., Oakland City, Ind.

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

WRITE US FOR OUR PROPOSITION ANYWAY.

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\$1000 to \$1500 Annual Income

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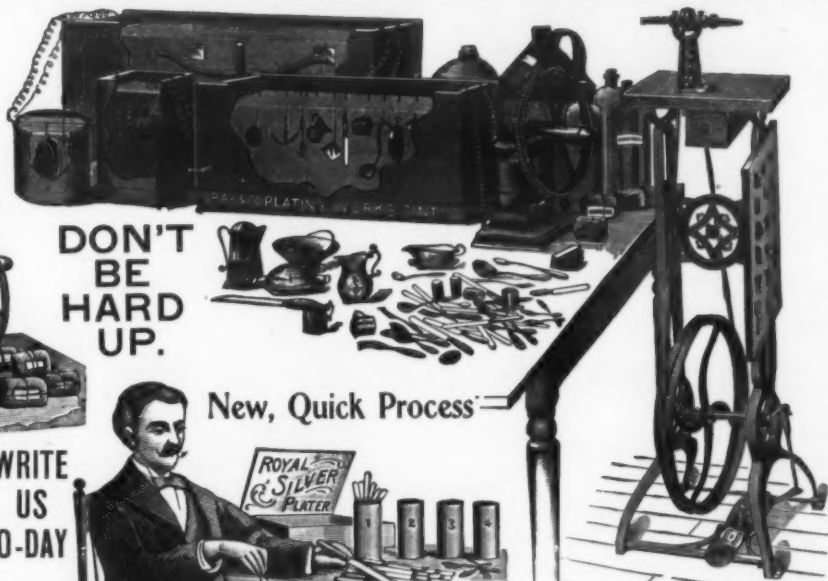
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Big Profits.



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SHOP OUTFIT FOR GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING.

We Manufacture Complete Outfits. All sizes.

WHAT IS THE USE OF YOUR SLAVING LONGER FOR SOME ONE ELSE.

Why not start in business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality. If you are in some one's employ, remember he will not continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make profit out of your labor.

In this era every bright man and woman is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money.

It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week.

If you are making less than \$30 weekly it will pay you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper.

If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition.

We start you in a profitable business. Teach you absolutely free how to conduct it.

To show you what others have done we quote the expressions of a few who have made money in the nickel, gold, silver, and metal plating business.

"MR. REED MADE \$88.16 THE FIRST 3 DAYS." Mr. Cox writes: "Get all I can do. Elegant business. Customers happy." Dave Crawford writes: "The first week I had my outfit I made \$42.75." E. D. Waterbury writes: "Am 60 years old. Just completed job 1800 pieces tableware. I clear about \$6.00 a day profit."

Gentlemen and ladies positively make \$5 to \$15 a day at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling, and appointing agents for PROF. GRAY'S Latest improved, Guaranteed Plating Machine and Outfits. NO FAKE OR TOYS, but genuine practical, complete, scientific outfits for doing the finest of plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, TABLEWARE OF ALL KINDS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, HARNESS AND BUGGY TRIMMINGS, metal specialties; in fact all kinds of metal goods. HEAVY THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No experience necessary.

There is really a wonderful demand for re-plating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office, or factory. Almost every family has from \$2 to \$10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc. Every boarding house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from \$5 to \$75 worth of work to be plated. Every jeweler, repair or bicycle shop, every dentist, doctor and surgeon, every man, woman and child you meet has either a watch, some jewelry, bicycles, instruments, or some articles needing plating.

Besides the above there are hundreds of patentees and manufacturers of metal goods, bicycles, sewing machines, and typewriter repair shops who want their goods plated, or to whom you can sell a plating outfit, furnishing them supplies for doing their own plating. Retail Stores who handle hardware, harness, tableware and plated or metal goods all need a plating and polishing outfit for refinishing goods that become worn, soiled, rusty or tarnished.

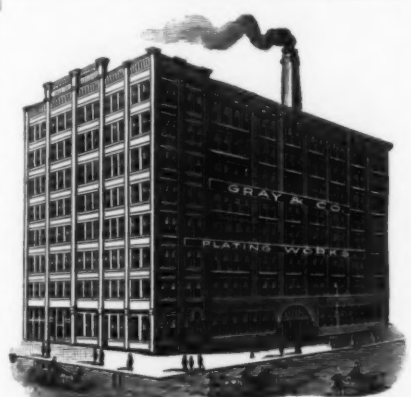
Every Undertaker requires a plating outfit for repairing and finishing coffin and hearse trimmings which are soiled, tarnished or worn.

Manufacturers are making and selling tons of new tableware, jewelry, bicycles and various kinds of metal goods every month which has only a very thin plate, which, in a few weeks, wears off, making the goods unsightly, unfit for future use, unless replated.

Manufacturers of new goods do no replating on old goods whatever, but try to force the public to throw away the old and buy

new at high prices, but this only makes the plating business better.

The more new thin plated goods sold the greater will be the demand for plating. Plate some articles for your friends and neighbors by Professor Gray's Process, and it quickly proves to them its genuineness and merit and that your plating is much thicker, will wear better and longer than a large percentage of the



Factory and Warehouse of Gray & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Capital \$100,000. Employ 200 to 300 people daily.

new goods. Your trade is then established, and within a short time you will have all the goods you can plate.

Plate a few articles for your friends, call a few weeks, a few months, or five years later, and you will find the plate satisfactory, and they will give you every article they have needing to be plated.

When you deliver the goods plated to customers they will be well pleased, in fact, delighted with the work, will pay for it promptly, and you will be given on an average twice as much work to be plated as they gave you the first time you called.

You Can Do Plating So Cheap

that every person can afford to have their goods plated.

No tidy housekeeper will allow worn and rusty tableware to go before a guest when it can be restored and made equal to new.

No person will wear jewelry or a watch, or ride a bicycle, or use a typewriter, sewing machine, or any machine made of metal from which the plate is worn off when they see samples of your work and hear your prices. People in this day and generation are too sensible and economical to throw away their old goods and buy new when they can have their old goods replated for so small a cost, making them, in many cases, better than when new.

The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent.

Put out your sign, secure your outfit, do a little work, and quickly you will be favored with orders. If you do not wish to do the plating yourself you can hire boys for \$3 or \$4 a week to do the work the same as we do, and solicitors to gather up goods to be plated on commission.

It is not hard work, but is pleasant, and especially so when your business is netting you \$20 to \$35 a week for 5 or 6 hours' work a day.

This is only a minimum income which may be earned by any one who is not lazy; hustlers should make \$100 weekly.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

The profits realized from plating are tremendous.

To plate a set of teaspoons requires only about 2c. worth of metal and chemicals; a set of knives, forks or tableware about 3c. worth. The balance of the price received for the work is for the agent's time and profit.

Agents usually charge from 25c. to 50c. per set for plating teaspoons, from 50c. to 75c. for tableware and forks, and from 60c. to \$1.00 for knives.

We allow you to set your own price for plating. Get as much as you can. You will have no competition. You know what it costs to plate the goods, and all you get over cost is profit. Some agents charge much more than the above prices, while others do the work for half and still make plenty of money.

Let us start you in business for yourself at once; don't delay a single day. Be your own boss. Be a money maker. We do all kinds of plating ourselves, have had years of experience, and are headquarters for plating supplies. We manufacture our own dynamo and outfits, all sizes, and send them out complete, with all tools, lathes, wheels, and materials; everything ready for use.

We teach you everything, furnish all receipts, formulas and trade secrets free, so that failure should be impossible, and any one who follows our directions and teachings can do fine plating with a little practice, and become a money maker.

THE ROYAL SILVER OUTFIT.
Prof. Gray's Famous Discovery.

THE NEW DIPPING PROCESS is the latest, quickest, easiest method known. Tableware plated by simply dipping in melted metal, taken out instantly, with a fine, brilliant, beautiful plate deposited. All ready to deliver to customers. MAKES THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR 5 TO 10 YEARS. A BOY PLATES 100 to 300 pieces tableware daily, from \$10 to \$30 worth of work, profits almost 1000 per cent. Goods come out of plate finely finished. No polishing, grinding or work necessary, neither before or after plating.

You will not need to canvass. Agents write they have all the goods they can plate. People bring it for miles around. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we do, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Put a small advertisement or two in your local paper and you will have all the plating you can do. The plating business is honest and legitimate. Plating on our machines gives perfect satisfaction. Wears for years; customers are always delighted and recommend you and your work.

We are an old established firm, have been in business for years, know exactly what is required, furnish complete outfits, the same as we ourselves use, and customers always have the benefit of our experience. We are responsible and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. We start you. Now is the time to make money.

FREE—WRITE US TO-DAY

for our new plan and proposition; also valuable information how the plating is done. Sit down and write now, so we can start you without delay. If you wish to see a sample of plating by our Outfits, send 2c. postage. Send your address anyway.

GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 463 Miami Building CINCINNATI, OHIO

The above firm is thoroughly reliable and do just as they agree. The outfits are just as represented, and do fine plating, and after investigation we consider this one of the best paying businesses we have yet heard of.—EDITOR.



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SULPHUME

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SULPHUME SHAVING SOAP

is the perfection of soaps for shaving. It is a perfect antiseptic, prevents rash breaking out, cures and prevents all contagious skin diseases, gives a creamy lather and is soothing to the skin.

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ONE OF THE WORLD'S STRANGEST NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

"SHEEP-EATER'S MONUMENT," IN THUNDER MOUNTAIN GOLD REGION, IDAHO, FORMED BY EROSION. FORCE OF WATER.—Myers.

Thunder Mountain's Wonderful Monument

ONE OF the most remarkable natural curiosities on the earth is to be seen in a rugged and almost inaccessible part of the newly opened, but already famous Thunder Mountain gold region in Idaho. This strange freak of nature is called "Sheep-eater's Monument," and is said to have derived its name from a tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the district. The monument is seventy feet high and consists of a rough shaft, composed of boulders and gravel, tapering slightly upward, and capped by a huge irregular rock whose weight is estimated at not less than fifty tons. The cap rests on slender projections from the shaft that are gradually being worn away by the elements, threatening the eventual fall of the great stone. The monument stands on the slope of a ridge which rises a thousand feet and descends five hundred feet from the site.

It was undoubtedly formed by erosion. The surface of the declivity has been for centuries, and is yet being, washed away by water, the result of melting snows and rainfalls. Originally the cap-stone was stationed on the ground, but gradually the soil surrounding it was carried away, a narrow vertical section just under it being left intact, owing probably to some hard cementing substance in the conglomerate and possibly also to the direction in which the eroding torrents expended their force. How long a time was required to form the shaft may be only partly realized when it is stated that there are trees not far away taller than the monument. As the erosive process continues, the shaft is likely to increase in length unless a soft spot should be reached under the present surface, in which case the curious formation might topple over and break into pieces.

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PHYSICIANS ASTONISHED and thousands of grateful users testify to the wonderful results obtained by using the famous QUAKER Hot Air and Vapor BATH CABINET.

JUDGE J. O. HUTCHINS, Hayward, Cal., invalid for 15 years. Baffled best doctors, testifies that it cured him of weak heart, sleeplessness, dropsy, catarrh, piles, rheumatism, kidney troubles and partial Paralysis.
L. J. MORRISON, Pelicula, Ky., afflicted 30 years, unable to walk was cured of kidney disease, rheumatism and General Debility.
ELIZABETH COLEMAN, Bokoash, I. T., testifies it cured her of Bright's and Kidney disease after her doctor told her she could not live a month.
REV. J. W. HENDERSON, Weston, La., testifies that it cured his son, 13 years old, of dropsy in 2 weeks after doctors had given him up to die. So terribly afflicted could not walk.
ST. REV. BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL, Bishop of Africa, Rev. G. A. REGAN, L. L. D., of Chicago, REV. CHAS. B. MITCHELL, of Minneapolis, recommend them highly as also does EX-GOVERNOR ATKINSON of W. Va., Congressman JOHN J. LENIZ, and hundreds of others.
REV. G. N. BARLOW, D. D., of Detroit, afflicted for years was cured of frightful case of rheumatism, kidney troubles and is gripped.
MRS. ANNA WOODRUM, Thurman, Ia., afflicted for years, was cured of nervous prostration, headaches, indigestion, kidney and female ills.
MISS W. BLACKWELL, Birmingham, Miss., testifies she was helpless, that it cured her of muscular paralysis after doctors said her case was hopeless.
JOHN H. SHAUCH, Marlborough, N. J., was cured of Loco-Motor Ataxia after doctors at hospital told him 4 years ago he would never be well.



WM. CORNETT, Smithville, Miss., 72 years old, afflicted with lung trouble 16 years. Hardly able to walk, testifies it did him more good than all medicines and 7 doctors.

MRS. M. SPARKS, Hatley, Miss., afflicted 2 years, was cured of acute indigestion. Could not retain solid food.

REV. FRED. D. HAMILTON, Buffalo, testifies that it did his wife more good in 6 weeks than 2 years doctoring, and a trip to Hot Springs. Cured her of female weakness, nervousness and dropsy.

JULIAN F. TANNER, LaFayette, La., was cured of a stroke of paralysis.

JOHN CURTIS, Box 321, Malone, N. Y. was cured of frightful case of eczema, also had kidney, impure blood and weak heart.

D. P. SMITH, Greensburg, Kans., an old soldier, a mere wreck. Never a well day since 1863, was cured of heart and kidney troubles, rheumatism, etc., after doctors failed to benefit.

Hundreds of others testify to marvelous cures by this Thermal Bath Treatment.

GETTING RICH are men and women selling this grand invention. Mrs. Gleason made \$1777 first year. Mr. Van Tassel, cured himself, made \$1500 first 5 months. Mrs. Howard \$50.00 one week. Mrs. Flora Beard \$400.00. Rob. Peart sold 1000 first year.

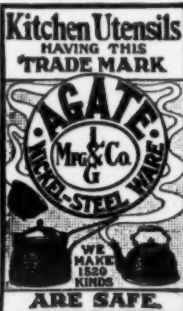
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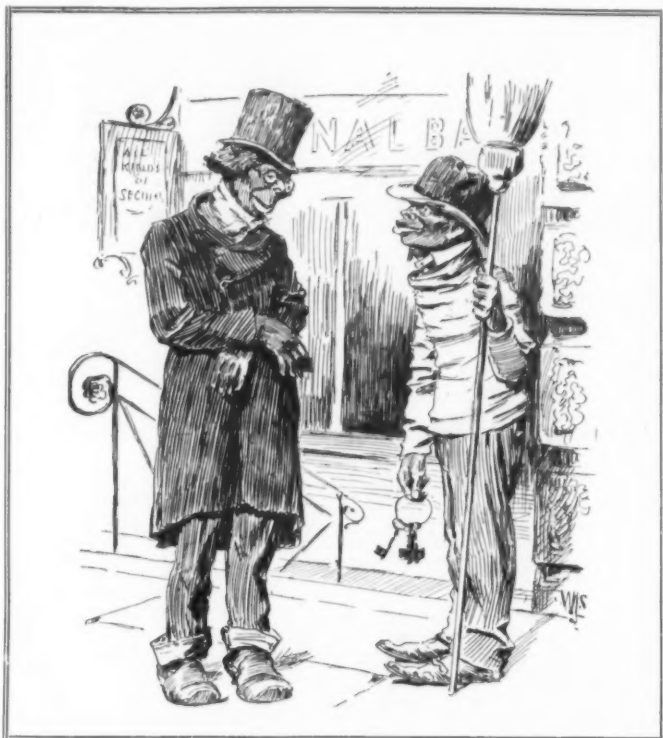
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Extract, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 10, 1903.

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